S2290-1

# 1980 ANNUAL
# REPORT OF

# THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I trust this compilation of data regarding public utility regulation during 1979 will prove a valuable reference tool. But the statistics cannot convey the atmosphere of dynamic changes which enveloped the Commission within the last year. Traditional regulatory goals and procedures were reevaluated in the light of skyrocketing utility costs and continuing public dissatisfaction with existing energy policies. In many cases, this reexamination resulted in fundamental changes in the way the Commission conducts the public's business.

Perhaps the most striking departure from traditional methods occurred in the motor carrier field. We greatly simplified procedures governing licensing of new carriers and rate increase applications by existing carriers. As a result, cases which once dragged on for several months are now decided in a few days. Both the regulated industry and the shipping public are apparently satisfied with the fruits of our efforts to cut regulatory costs.

The end of the year marks the midpoint of the development of new regulatory policies for the natual gas and electric industries. Many types of rate reform, such as the elimination of declining block rate schedules, are largely completed. In addition, we compelled a number of changes in service related practices such as deposit and termination rules. Under the direction of the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act, we are proceeding with a careful analysis of other rate making and service standards.

With respect to energy supplies, the Commission authorized both hydro-electric and coal-fired generating projects within the last year. In the immediate future, we shall continue to emphasize a conservative rate of energy growth. The coming year will undoubtedly witness redoubled efforts to encourage utilizaton of alternative resources such as conservation, cogeneration and renewable energy sources.

Although the dark side of the energy situation has left a trail of rising prices and supply difficulties throughout this document, knowledgeable observers will also find grounds for cautious optimism sprinkled throughout the volume. As we work our way toward a more realistic energy policy, encouraging data should become more common in future reports.

Sincerely,

Conley Ward, Jr., President
Idaho Public Utilities Commission

CONTENTS


| | Page(s) |
|---|---|
| Overview | 1 |
| Summary of IPUC Actions | 2 |
| Summary of Receipts and Expenditures | 3 |
| Total Number of Proceedings before the IPUC- 1979 | 4, 5 |
| Organization Chart | 6 |
| IPUC Commissioners | 7 |
| IPUC Divisions | 8- 14 |
| Utility Regulation Data | 15 |
| Utilities Regulated by IPUC | 16-18 |
| Regulated Utilities by City | 19-21 |
| 1979 Utility Statistics | 22 |
| 1970-79 Utility Operating Revenues | 23-25 |
| Utility Rate Cases-1979 | 26 |
| Utility Rate Cases 1975-1979 | 27, 28 |
| Energy Utilities Average Residential Revenues | 29, 30 |
| Energy Utilites Average Revenue- 1979 All Classes | 31 |
| Gas Utilities Revenue and Commodity Cost | 32 |
| Geographical Comparison of Electric Rates | 33 |
| Heating Costs for Various Fuels | 34 |
| Residential Electric Consumption 1970-79 | 35 |
| Idaho Power Company Residential Heating Customers 1970-79 | 36 |
| Average Residential Gas Bill, Constant Dollars | 37 |
| Average Residential Energy Utility Bills | 38 |
| Average Residential Gas Utility Bills, Constant Dollars | 39 |
| Energy Utilities Monthly Sales, 1979 | 40-44 |
| Utility Electric Generation, by type | 45 |
| Complaints Received- 1979 | 46, 47 |
| Selected Data Concerning Commission Operations | 48 |
| Regulated Carrier Division | 49 |
| Distribution of Motor Carriers | 50 |
| Distribution of Intrastate Carrier Permits | 51 |
| Regulated Carriers Orders Issued | 52 |
| Investigators Production Load Analysis | 53 |
| Distribution of Workload | 54 |
| Revenue Collections, by Source | 55 |
| Suggestions | 56 |

## OVERVIEW

The Public Utilities Commission of Idaho was established by the Twelfth Session of the Idaho Legislature and organized May 8, 1913. In 1951, the Commission was reorganized and its name changed to the Idaho Public Utilities Commission. The primary responsibility of the IPUC is to set just and reasonable customer rates and insure adequate service while giving a utility the opportunity to earn a fair return for its investors.

By law, the Commission regulates private owned utilities and intrastate operations of the transportation industry. As of December 31, 1979, the Commission's jurisdiction included 5 electric utilities, 15 telephone companies, 2 natural gas companies, 24 water companies, 1 water carrier, 6 railroads, over 700 intrastate common carriers and thousands of interstate and private motor carriers.

The IPUC is unique among Idaho's state government agencies. As an independent regulatory body created by the Legislature, the Commission has quasi-legislative, -judicial and -enforcement powers. For example, the Commission sets the rules that govern utility operations in its quasi-legislative capacity. Its quasi-judicial powers are evidenced in that the IPUC must decide contested issues, such as whether a rate hike is justified. And the Commission must see to it that state law affecting utilities and motor carriers is carried out under its quasi-enforcement power.

The three members of the IPUC are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. They serve staggered six year terms. If a vacancy occurs when the Senate is not in session, the Governor may appoint a replacement subject to later Senate approval.

The Commissioners make decisions that affect the health, welfare and economic well-being of almost every Idaho citizen. To help insure that those decisions are fair, the Commission maintains a staff of engineers, an economist, rate analysts, attorneys, accountants, investigators and support personnel. The staff is responsible for carefully analyzing each rate hike request, every application to do business and each complaint. The staff presents alternatives and recommendations for consideration by the Commissioners.

The IPUC regularly conducts hearings concerning utility and motor carrier affairs. The hearings are open to the public and public participation is encouraged. The past several years have seen heightened involvement in IPUC proceedings by individual citizens and consumer groups.

## SUMMARY OF IPUC ACTIONS

During 1979, the IPUC issued 731 orders for utilities under the Commission's jurisdiction. This number includes rate cases where the rates charged to utility customers were adjusted. The rate cases involved most of Idaho's major electric, natural gas and telephone companies including Intermountain Gas Company, The Washington Water Power Company, Utah Power & Light Company, Mountain Bell Telephone Company and Idaho Power Company. Numerous public hearings were held in each major rate case.

The IPUC's Research and Consumer Affairs Division handled 2,219 complaints. In addition, 449 orders were issued for regulated motor carriers in fiscal year 1980.

Idaho's truckers saw revisions in the practices and procedures of the Commission. The Commission no longer requires sand and gravel, livestock or agricultural products haulers to prove a public convenience and necessity before granting a permit. The IPUC implemented a new policy for handling permit applications and a new policy for those who lease trucks. Both policies are designed to speed up the regulatory process. In addition, the IPUC dropped its jurisdiction over interstate airlines as required by the Federal Deregulation Act of 1978. (See Regulated Carrier Division Section, page 49.)

The Commission held conferences about and outlined the schedule for upcoming hearings designed to meet the requirements of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). PURPA is part of the National Energy Act of 1978. Its purpose is to insure that the rates charged by utilities are equitable and that utility practices and service are in the best interests of the customers and the utility companies. (See Legal Division, pages 9-11.)

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF
THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1980

| Receipts | |
|---|---|
| Assessment of Regulated Utilities* | $1,127,906.57 |
| Revenue from Regulated Carriers* | 538,170.05 |
| General Fund Appropriation | 166,000.00 |
| Federal Grants | 122,484.85 |
| Other Receipts (pamphlet sales, copying fees) | 3,563.26 |
| Total | $1,958,124.73 |

| Expenditures | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and Wages | $ 716,759.27 |
| Total Operating Expenditures (includes postage, telephone, consulting vehicles, building lease, supplies and materials) | 580,904.54 |
| Personnel Benefits (Social Security, retirement) | 146,604.48 |
| Travel | 72,194.21 |
| Total | $1,516,462.50 |

*The Idaho Code requires that the IPUC shall be funded based on fees collected from utilities and the regulated transportation industry. The Idaho State Legislature determines what the amount to be collected is. For instance, in 1979 the amount assessed against utilities was 1/4 of 1% of total revenues.

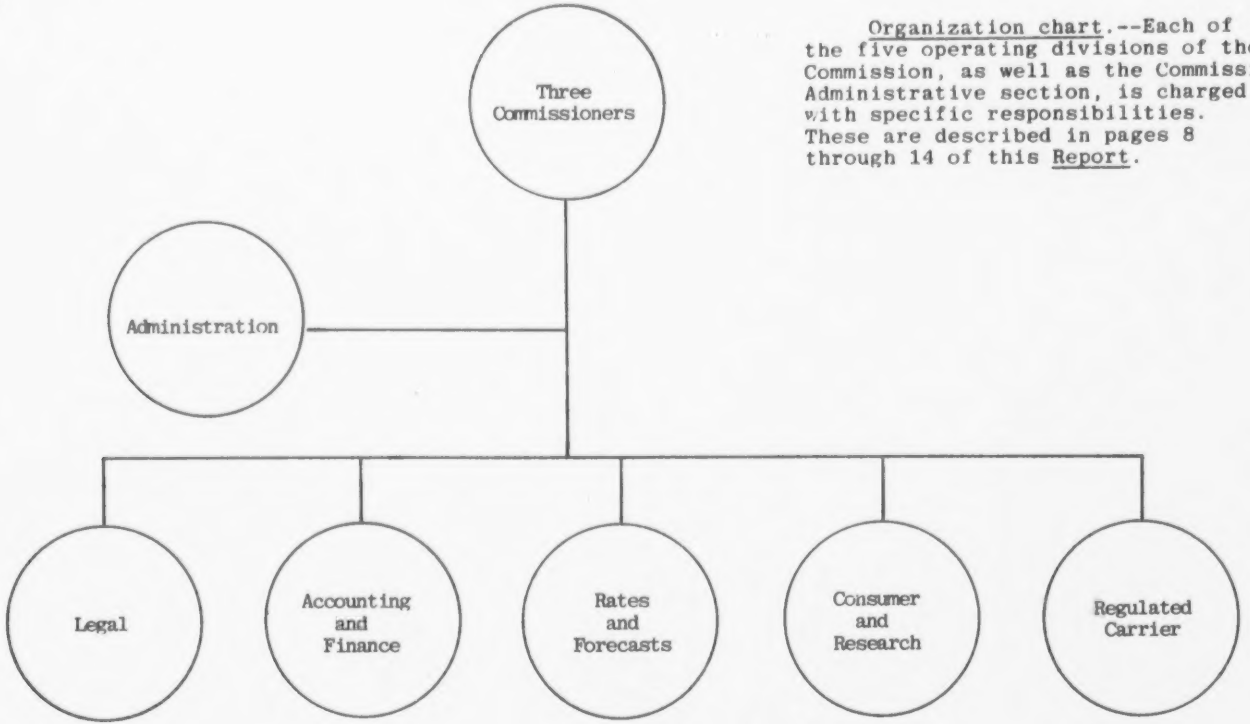
## TOTAL NUMBER OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE IPUC - 1979

| | CATV | Telegraph | Telephone | Electric | Gas | Combination Electric and Gas | Water | Sewer | Combination Water and Sewer | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Proceedings Pending as of 1/1/79 | | | 15 | 30 | 3 | | 11 | | | 59 |
| Number of Proceedings Instituted Before Agency in 1979 | | | 14 | 25 | 11 | 3 | 9 | | | 62 |
| Number of Proceedings Concluded by Agency in 1979 | | | 8 | 30 | 11 | 3 | 7 | | | 59 |
| Number of Proceedings Pending Before Agency as of 12/31/79 | | | 21 | 25 | 3 | | 13 | | | 62 |
| Number of Hearings in 1979 | | | 13 | 15 | 8 | | 5 | | | 41 |
| Number of Hearing Days in 1979 | | | 19 | 25 | 16 | 3 | 6 | | | 69 |

TOTAL NUMBER OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE IPUC - 1979

REGULATED CARRIERS

| | Air Carriers | Freight Forwarders | Motor Passenger Carriers | Railroads | Water Carriers | Motor Freight Carriers | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of Proceedings Pending Before Agency as of 1/1/79 | | | 4 | 1 | | 67 | 72 |
| Number of Proceedings Instituted Before Agency in 1979 | | | 40 | 18 | | 348 | 406 |
| Number of Proceedings Concluded by Agency in 1979 | | | 43 | 16 | | 343 | 402 |
| Number of Prodeedings Pending Before Agency as of 12/31/79 | | | 1 | 3 | | 72 | 76 |
| Number of Hearings in 1979 | | | 12 | 1 | | 118 | 131 |
| Number of Hearing Days in 1979 | | | 12 | 1 | | 119 | 132 |




Organization chart.--Each of the five operating divisions of the Commission, as well as the Commission Administrative section, is charged with specific responsibilities. These are described in pages 8 through 14 of this Report.

## IPUC COMMISSIONERS

Conley Ward, Jr. was appointed to the IPUC in April 1977 by Governor John V. Evans. Mr. Ward was elected president of the Commission in February 1979. He is an attorney holding a J.D. degree from the University of Colorado School of Law and a B.A. degree from Columbia University. An Idaho native, he was a deputy attorney general at the IPUC and in private practice prior to his appointment to the Commission. Mr. Ward is a Democrat whose present term expires in 1983.

Ralph H. Wickberg was originally appointed to the Commission in 1959 by Governor Robert E. Smylie. He was president of the IPUC from 1960 to 1971. Mr. Wickberg has served in various capacities for the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and was its president during 1974. A former Idaho legislator and private businessman, Mr. Wickberg is a Republican whose present term expires in 1981.

Perry Swisher was appointed to the IPUC in March of 1979 by Governor John V. Evans. He served as an Idaho legislator for several terms in addition to his many years of experience in the newspaper business and private enterprise. In addition, Mr. Swisher was chairman of the Governor's Blue Ribbon Committe on Taxation (1977-78) and presently sits on the Idaho Advisory Council to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. Mr. Swisher's present term expires in 1985. He is a Democrat.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division is responsible for coordinating overall IPUC activities. The Division includes the commission secretary, the director of policy and administration, the executive assistant, the fiscal officer, a personnel officer, a public information coordinator and clerical support staff.

The commission secretary, a post set up by Idaho statute, keeps an exact record of all Commission proceedings issues notices, writs, orders and other documents of the IPUC to the proper parties, and performs other duties as the Commissioners direct.

The director of policy and administration oversees the entire workload of the IPUC and coordinates the activities of the various divisions. The executive assistant is primarily responsible for the fiscal operations of the Commission utilizing the personnel in the fiscal office to oversee the budget (preparation, control, reports and allotment), payrolls, purchase and maintenance of materials and equipment, and personnel concerns.

The public information coordinator is responsible for letting the public know of Commission activities, preparing the annual report, coordinating hearing activities, responding to requests for information from the public and preparing documents that allow for informed participation by citizens at IPUC proceedings.

## LEGAL DIVISION

Legal services to the Commission are provided by Deputy Attorneys General on behalf of the Commission and the people of the State of Idaho in all matters having to do with regulation of Idaho utilities.

Members of the Legal Division represent the staff in proceedings before the Commission. This requires working with Staff members in their analyses and evaluation of pending matters. and in the preparation and presentation of testimony. Counsel also cross-examine witnesses for other parties, prepare written briefs as required, and make oral argument. Formal matters typically involving these types of hearings include applications for rate increases, for security issuances, for contract approvals, and for certificates of public convenience and necessity (licenses to operate.)

Staff counsel participated in proceedings involving rate increases granted to each of the major electric, gas, water and telephone utilities and motor carrier tariff bureaus in the state; approval of the financing for Idaho Power Company's 10% interest in the Boardman coal-fired project in Nevada; emergency relief measures adopted so that members of the King Hill Irrigation District might replace their washed out canal system by a pumped irrigation system in time for spring irrigating season; and an amendment to the line extension rule so that residents of Clear Creek near Idaho City might bring power to that area.

Rulemaking proceedings are most often used for the solution of carefully defined generic problems where a rule of general application is appropriate. During the past year and a half, the Commission employed rulemaking proceedings to adopt the National Electrical Safety Code, to revise its own Rules of Practice and Procedure, and to devise deposit and termination rules satisfactory to consumer advocates and to the state's utilities.

If a decision of the Commission is challenged, a member of the Legal Division will review the entire record to determine whether there has been a legal error necessitating a rehearing. If the Commission denies the rehearing, or if after grant of a rehearing a party has further objections, an appeal may be made to the Idaho Supreme Court. In such cases, a member of the Legal Division will defend the Commission's action before that court. During the past year and a half, two such appeals were concluded, both adversely to the Commission. In Idaho Power Company v. Idaho Public Utilities Commission (opinion issued July 13, 1978), the Idaho Supreme Court ruled that the Commission had allocated revenues from interstate sales for resale in a way that created a revenue deficiency for the power company. In Washington Water Power Company v. Kootenai Environmental Alliance and Idaho Public Utilites Commission (opinion issued February 21, 1979), the Supreme Court overturned a Commission order that prohibited Water Power from engaging in "political advocacy" by use of bill stuffers.

The most significant development of 1979 was the expansion of federal involvement in state regulation. Increasingly, state regulators find themselves in the role of a mere conduit "passing through" rate increases approved and mandated at the federal level. For example, federally approved increases designed to "track" increased costs of purchased gas supplies formed the bulk of gas rate increases in Idaho. It has thus become imperative for the Commission to participate in federal proceedings before rates become locked. Therefore, the Legal Division was called upon to

participate in conferences designed to negotiate a settlement in rates for wholesale power exchanges between Utah Power & Light and Idaho Power Company. In addition, the Commission challenged the "pass through" of research and development assessments levied against Idaho natural gas distribution companies on the grounds that the projects funded were not beneficial to Idaho ratepayers.

One portion of the National Energy Act of 1978, the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA), placed upon state regulatory bodies the duty of considering 12 separate standards including such policy issues as lifeline rates, consumer information, master metering, advertising, declining block rates and load management programs. Each of these issues will require extensive commitments of Commission time and personnel for the next several years. In addition, PURPA requires the Commission to formulate policies dealing with cogeneration, small power production, and a variety of system inter-connection issues. Another portion of the National Energy Act, entitled the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA), is directed to the role of utilities in the national residential conservation effort. The Commission held hearings in conjunction with the Governor's Office of Energy to foster utility participation in insulation and other home weatherization programs.

Finally, the Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 exempted from state regulation any airline engaged in any interstate traffic. Since all regularly scheduled airlines in Idaho have at least one interstate route, the Act effectively ends Commission regulation of airlines.

## ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE DIVISION

The Accounting and Finance Division advises the Commission on auditing, accounting, financing, income taxes and security issues. It participates in all rate cases and is responsible for auditing all utilities to determine proper income and expenses as well as determining the appropriate rate base and revenue requirement in all rate cases. Staff members in this division include accountants, analysts and clerical personnel.

During the past year, the Accounting and Finance Division audited for ratemaking purposes every major utility operating in Idaho, prepared testimony and exhibits on the financial position and operating results of these companies, and testified to their audit findings and recommendations on rate base and revenue requirements in proceedings before this Commission.

Some of the significant issues that were highlighted in rate cases during the past fiscal year included (1) the exclusion of construction work in progress in the rate base, (2) the inclusion of unbilled revenue in income, and (3) the treatment of utility subsidiaries that are also the fuel suppliers for thermal generation units owned by the parent company. A brief explanation of each issue follows.

Construction Work in Progress

Construction work in progress (CWIP) represents portions of utility plant investment that are under construction but not in use. For ratemaking purposes, the Commission has not allowed a return on CWIP in the past. To compensate the utility for the investment during construction, the utility is allowed to accrue an allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC) that is later capitalized with other construction costs. This Commission, over the past several years, has consistently held that CWIP should not be included in rate base for several reasons, the primary one being that CWIP does not represent plant that is currently used and useful as utility property and, therefore, ratepayers should not be required to pay a return on this property. Another major reason for exclusion of CWIP from the rate base is that inclusion would require a return from present day ratepayers who may or may not be tomorrow's ratepayers

Unbilled Revenue

Unbilled revenue represents amounts due from customers at the end of the year that have not been billed but for which expenses have been recorded for the year. This unrecorded revenue results in an understatement of income and creates a mismatch between revenues and expenses. This mismatch is not significant unless rates are constantly increasing or customer growth or consumption is rapidly increasing. This Commission determined that unbilled revenue has now become significant amount for major utilities because of constantly increasing rates and the rapid growth of this state. Therefore, in a recent Utah Power & Light rate case, the IPUC staff proposed, and the Commission accepted, a pro forma adjustment for unbilled revenue.

Subsidiaries as Fuel Suppliers

Idaho Power Company and the Washington Water Power Company both have operating subsidiaries that mine and sell coal to the parent utility companies. The Commission staff has challenged the appropriateness of the fuel prices charged to the parent companies. The staff has taken the position that these mines are extensions of the generating plants and should earn only the authorized rate of return granted to the parent utility. The Commission has accepted this theory in the most recent rate order concerning these companies.

Because of the ever increasing costs and growth in Idaho, utilities, for the most part, have adopted the procedure of submitting annual rate incease requests. These requests for annual increase have made the consumer more aware of all utility applications. Consumer groups now actively participate in rate hearings to protect what they feel is in their best interest. This trend in regulation has required the Commission to develop a staff with the expertise to understand all of the complexities of ratemaking.

Present indicators point toward more active participation from the ratepayers as more innovative ratemaking philosophy is implemented. This will undoubtedly be more evident when hearings are held on the adoption of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) standards. This trend will tax the staff even more to develop the skills to meet the challenge.

In addition, recent attempts have been made to reduce the time lag between the filing of a rate application and the issuing of a final rate order. This reduction in lag is especially crucial in view of increased costs and increased plant. The staff has attempted to alleviate this problem and has proposed that utilities file rate applications based on partially projected data. Accounting and Finance will continue its efforts to search for methods to reduce this lag without sacrificing the detailed scrutiny necessary for all rate increase applications.

## RATES AND FORECASTS DIVISION

The Division of Rates and Forecasts carries out engineering and economic analyses for the Commission in the two areas of rates and forecasts. Almost independent of one another in times past, the endeavors of setting rates for current utility services and predicting the levels of future demand for those services have become highly interdependent in recent years. Because new power plants cost many times more to build than in the past, growth in the demand for electricity causes a rise in the cost of electricity above and beyond the effect of current inflation. A rise in the cost of electricity in comparison to the cost of other goods tends to decrease the rate of electric growth. These two relationships bring together the Division's two functions of analyzing electric utility rate structures and forecasting future demands for service. Similar circumstances exist in the areas of other utility services including natural gas, telephone and water.

In 1979, significant changes in the utility environment had an impact upon rates. In electricity, customer load growth and the federal enactment of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act combined to draw attention to conservation and efficient utilization of energy as important goals of rate design. Toward this end, declining rate blocks, where lower rates are charged per unit as a customer's consumption increases, have been substantially eliminated from current tariffs of Idaho's electric utilities. In the service area of Utah Power & Light Company, a program to reduce peak demand for electricity by agricultural irrigation pumping, through the direct load control of the utility, is underway. This program will

help to reduce the need for constructing new power plants. Other measures currently under study at the Commission include rates that would increase during peak load periods to signal the higher cost of supplying service at such times, inverted block rates that charge more per unit for electricity after monthly consumption exceeds a fixed amount, and improved rates for electric service that is interrupted by the utility when peak loads exceed the utility's capacity to serve.

In the natural gas area, low customer growth and energy conservation measures taken by existing customers have contributed to a decline in overall utility sales. A major concern of the Commission in 1979 was to allow the utilities sufficient revenues at the reduced sales levels to meet all costs of operations, while at the same time providing continued incentive for conservation by customers.

In telephone service, 1979 saw a marked increase in competition between regulated utilities and non-regulated firms supplying terminal equipment services. One result was a shift toward new costing approaches by the regulated utilities and upward pressure on local exchange rates are reflected in an increased number of telephone rate increase applications to the Commission. The impact of increased competition in many areas of telephone service is expected to influence the course of telephone regulation and ratemaking for some time.

Because metered water service to individual customers is generally uneconomic for small water systems, many smaller water utilities in Idaho charge the same amount for water service each month regardless of the amount of water actually used by the customers. Larger water utilities generally are able to provide metered service and charge in proportion to water consumption. In addition to allowing more equitable rates, metered service also tends to encourage customers to avoid wasteful consumption. The Rates and Forecasts Division has given special attention recently to finding ways to facilitate conversions to metered service.

The Rates and Forecasts Division has nine professional positions including engineers, rate analysts, an economist and a senior secretary. Future goals for the Division include standardization and computerization of many analytical ratemaking procedures in order to expand activities in load forecasting and utility resource projections.

## CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND RESEARCH DIVISION

The Consumer Affairs and Research Division is responsible for handling customer complaints, specialized information requests and assignments from the Commission that may result in testimony during a proceeding before the Commission. The Division is staffed by a director, a researcher, two complaint investigators and clerical support.

A majority of the workload of the Division is taken up with complaints about service, billing procedures, rates and other general matters related to utility/customer relations.

# UTILITY REGULATION DATA

The following pages provide answers to the majority of questions received by IPUC staff members on an almost daily basis: such questions as "How many rate increases has Utah Power & Light Company received over the past 5 years?", "How much energy do residential consumers use on Washington Water Power's system?" and "Does the IPUC get very many complaints about Mountain Bell's telephone service?"

Information was compiled up to the end of 1979 and, in some cases, includes data from early 1980. Many of the charts include information for the past 20 years.

# UTILITIES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

## GAS COMPANIES

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS COMPANY
P. O. Box 7608
Boise, Idaho 83707

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY
P. O. Box 3727
Spokane, Washington 99220

## TELEGRAPH COMPANY

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
One Lake Street
Upper Saddle River, NJ 07458

## PIPELINE COMPANY

HOLLY CORPORATION
2001 Bryan Tower
Dallas, Texas 75000

## MOBILE COMMON CARRIERS

BLUE MOUNTAIN MOBILE PHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 821
Libby, Montana 82933

CENTRAL MOBILE & PAGING SERVICE
419 Stewart Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501

COEUR D'ALENE ANSWERING SERVICE
213 North 4th St.
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

IDAHO TELE-RADIO SERVICE, INC.
10731 Highlander Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83705

INTERMOUNTAIN MOBILEFONE, INC.
2065 Turnbull Drive
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

MOBILEFONE NORTHWEST
P. O. Box 7809
Rosewood Station
Spokane, Washington 99208

ROBERT RYDER DBA RADIO PAGING SERVICE
502 S. 5th
Boise, Idaho 83706

TELANSWER OF IDAHO FALLS, INC.
P. O. Box 222
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

TELANSWER RADIO PHONE SERVICE
1310 W. State Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

TEL-CAR, INC.
P. O. Box 414
Meridian, Idaho 83642

## ELECTRIC UTILITIES

CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY
High Ridge Park
Stamford, Connecticut 06905

CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY
612 Cedar St.
Wallace, Idaho 83873

IDAHO POWER COMPANY
P. O. Box 30
Boise, Idaho 83721

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
Public Service Bldg.
Portland, Oregon 97204

UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
P. O. Box 899
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY
P. O. Box 3727
Spokane, Washington 99220

WATER UTILITIES

BARBER WATER CORPORATION
3630 Durham Way
Boise, Idaho 83706

BOISE WATER CORPORATION
P. O. Box 7488
Boise, Idaho 83707

BRIAN WATER CORPORATION
P. O. Box 7345
Boise, Idaho 83707

CAPITOL SECURITIES WATER CORP.
2626 Eldorado
Boise, Idaho 83704

CITIZENS UTILITIES WATER COMPANY
High Ridge Park
Stamford, Connecticut 06905

CLEARVIEW WATER CORPORATION
1811 North 32nd
Boise, Idaho 83703

EAGLE RANCH WATER COMPANY
P. O. Box 455
Eagle, Idaho 83616

EAST MORELAND WATER COMPANY
270 N. E. Main Street
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221

FALLS WATER COMPANY
405 11th Street
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

HAYDEN PINES WATER COMPANY
P. O. Box 883
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho 83814

HILLCREST WATER CORPORATION
P. O. Box 7927
Boise, Idaho 83707

HOWARD WATERWORKS, INC.
Rt. #1, Box 517
Rathdrum, Idaho 83858

KETCHUM SPRINGS WATER SUPPLY COMPANY
P. O. Box 47
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

MURRAY WATERWORKS
Box 426
Murray, Idaho 83874

NORTHVIEW WATER COMPANY
1508 Denver
Boise, Idaho 83706

PICABO LIVESTOCK COMPANY
Picabo, Idaho 83348

ROGERSON WATER COMPANY
Rogerson, Idaho 83302

SOUTH COUNTY WATER, INC.
P. O. Box 7361
Boise, Idaho 83707

SUNSET HEIGHTS WATER COMPANY
c/o Ralston W. Adams
P. O. Box 1479
Salmon, Idaho 83467

TROY HOFFMAN WATER CORPORATION
Route #5, Box 90
Coeur d' Alene, Idaho 83814

WARM SPRINGS MESA, INC.
2843 Star Circle
Boise, Idaho 83706

TELEPHONE UTILITIES

ALBION TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 98
Albion, Idaho 83311

ASOTIN TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 126
Asotin, Washington 99402

CAMBRIDGE TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 85
Cambridge, Idaho 83601

CONTINENTAL TELEPHONE CO OF THE WEST
P. O. Box 127
Homedale, Idaho 83628

GEM STATE UTILITIES CORPORATION
P. O. Box 248
Grandview, Idaho 83624

GENERAL TELEPHONE CO OF THE NORTHWEST
P. O. Box 1003
Everett, Washington 98201

TELEPHONE UTILITIES (con't)

INLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 171
Roslyn, Washington 98914

LEMHI TELEPHONE COMPANY
Salmon, Idaho 83467

MIDVALE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, INC.
P. O. Box 7
Midvale, Idaho 83645

MOUNTAIN BELL
P. O. Box 7888
Boise, Idaho 83707

PACIFIC NORTHWEST BELL TELEPHONE CO
Sixteen Hundred Bell Plaza
Seattle, Washington 98191

POTALTCH TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 121
Kendrick, Idaho 83537

ROCKLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 269
Rockland, Idaho 83271

RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY
c/o Thomas W. Irwin
6110 Garfield Ave.
Sacramento, CA 95841

SILVER STAR TELEPHONE COMPANY, INC.
Freedom, Wyoming 83120

TROY TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 25
Troy, Idaho 83871

REGULATED UTILITIES BY CITY



| City | Electric Company | Gas Company | Telephone Company |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Continental |
| Albion | Non-regulated* | None | Albion |
| American Falls | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Ammon | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Arco | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Arimo | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Ashton | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Avery | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Bancroft | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Basalt | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Bayview | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Bellevue | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Blackfoot | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Boise | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Bonners Ferry | Non-regulated | Washington Water Power | General |
| Bovill | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Buhl | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Burley | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Caldwell | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Cambridge | Idaho Power | None | Cambridge Telephone |
| Carey | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Cascade | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Chubbuck | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Clark Fork | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Cobalt | Idaho Power | None | Lemhi |
| Coeur d'Alene | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Conda | Non-regulated | None | Mountain Bell |
| Cottonwood | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Council | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Craigmont | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Culdesac | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Dalton Gardens | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Deary | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Declo | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Dover | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Downey | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Driggs | Non-regulated | None | Mountain Bell |
| Eagle | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Eden | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Elk City | Washington Water Power | None | Continental |
| Emmett | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Fairfield | Non-regulated | None | Continental |
| Fernwood | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Filer | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Non-regulated |
| Firth | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Fort Hall | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Franklin | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Fruitland | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Non-regulated |
| Garden City | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Genesee | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Georgetown | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Glenns Ferry | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Gooding | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |

*A public or cooperatively owned utility not regulated by this Commission

| City | Electric Company | Gas Company | Telephone Company |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grace | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Grand View | Idaho Power | None | Gem State Utilities |
| Grangeville | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Hagerman | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Hailey | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Hammett | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Hansen | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Harrison | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Hayden | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Hayden Lake | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Hazelton | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Headquarters | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Heyburn | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Homedale | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Continental |
| Horseshoe Bend | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Idaho Falls | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Inkom | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Iona | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Irwin | Non-regulated | None | Silver Star |
| Jerome | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Juliaetta | Washington Water Power | None | Potlatch |
| Kamiah | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Kellogg | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Kendrick | Washington Water Power | None | Potlatch |
| Ketchum | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Kimberly | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Kooskia | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Kuna | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Laclede | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Lapwai | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Lava Hot Springs | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Lewiston | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Lewisville | Washington Water Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Lincoln | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Mackay | Non-regulated | None | Mountain Bell |
| Malad City | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Marsing | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Continental |
| Marysville | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| McCall | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| McCammon | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Menan | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Meridian | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Middleton | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Montpelier | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Moreland | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Moscow | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Mountain Home | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Moyie Springs | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Mullan | Citizens Utilities | Washington Water Power | General |
| Nampa | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Newdale | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| New Meadows | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| New Plymouth | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Nezperce | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |

| City | Electric Company | Gas Company | Telephone Company |
|---|---|---|---|
| Notus | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Oakley | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Orofino | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Osburn | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Paris | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Parker | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Parma | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Continental |
| Paul | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Non-regulated |
| Payette | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Peck | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Pierce | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Pinehurst | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Plummer | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Pocatello | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Ponderay | Pacific Power & Light | Washington Water Power | General |
| Post Falls | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Potlatch | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Preston | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Priest River | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Rathdrum | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Rexburg | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Richfield | Idaho Power | None | Gem State Utilities |
| Rigby | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Riggins | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Ririe | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Roberts | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Rockland | Idaho Power | None | Rockland |
| Rupert | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Non-regulated |
| St. Anthony | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| St. Charles | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| St. Maries | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Salmon | Idaho Power | None | Lemhi |
| Sandpoint | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Shelley | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Shoshone | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Silverton | Citizens Utilities | None | General |
| Smelterville | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Soda Springs | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Spirit Lake | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Stites | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Sugar City | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Swan Valley | Non-regulated | None | Silver Star |
| Teton | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Troy | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | Asotin |
| Twin Falls | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Ucon | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Victor | Non-regulated | None | Mountain Bell |
| Wallace | Citizens Utilities | Washington Water Power | General |
| Wardner | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Weippe | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Weiser | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Wendell | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Weston | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Wilder | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Winchester | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Worley | Non-regulated | None | General |

# 1979 UTILITY STATISTICS



## MAJOR UTILITIES

| Utility | Gross Plant in Service | Operating Revenues | Number of Customers |
|---|---|---|---|
| Idaho Power Company | $925,638,514 | $189,745,985 | 227,447 |
| Washington Water Power | 139,083,712 | 37,377,576 | 62,797 |
| Utah Power and Light | 260,040,393 | 65,140,771 | 40,004 |
| Intermountain Gas Company | 102,987,517 | 110,151,554 | 92,147 |
| Washington Water Power | 14,529,928 | 34,281,546 | 16,712 |
| Mountain States Telephone | 342,114,274 | 145,653,635 | 252,755 |
| General Telephone | 103,168,862 | 41,734,209 | 62,617 |
| Pacific Northwest Bell | 27,216,832 | 11,138,278 | 19,924 |
| Boise Water Corporation | 26,799,037 | 4,664,952 | 35,062 |

Utilities, particularly electric utilities, are among the most heavily capitalized private businesses. To see this, consider American Motors, a manufacturing concern with assets comparable to those of Idaho Power Company. In 1979 AMC had sales fifteen times those of Idaho Power and twenty-five times as many employees.

OPERATING REVENUES

ELECTRIC



| Year | Idaho Power Company | Washington Water Power Company | Utah Power & Light Company |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | $ 67,340,962 | $ 19,226,911 | $ 14,067,111 |
| 1971 | 73,691,415 | 19,680,067 | 15,497,480 |
| 1972 | 80,935,649 | 19,864,744 | 19,021,813 |
| 1973 | 81,632,455 | 20,528,918 | 22,133,668 |
| 1974 | 90,441,693 | 21,340,665 | 21,621,911 |
| 1975 | 109,724,640 | 23,855,642 | 31,819,891 |
| 1976 | 130,295,739 | 25,916,412 | 40,203,494 |
| 1977 | 141,258,120 | 28,946,006 | 41,704,319 |
| 1978 | 176,694,867 | 33,132,950 | 52,094,427 |
| 1979 | 189,745,985 | 37,377,576 | 65,140,771 |

OPERATING REVENUES

NATURAL GAS



| Year | Intermountain Gas Company | Washington Water Power Company |
|---|---|---|
| 1970 | $ 22,806,358 | $ 6,645,186 |
| 1971 | 25,971,847 | 7,456,168 |
| 1972 | 30,857,767 | 8,407,639 |
| 1973 | 35,040,583 | 8,519,543 |
| 1974 | 41,985,837 | 11,103,524 |
| 1975 | 60,397,770 | 16,534,953 |
| 1976 | 72,595,461 | 21,497,432 |
| 1977 | 91,435,094 | 25,122,622 |
| 1978 | 90,074,717 | 28,490,578 |
| 1979 | 110,151,554 | 34,281,546 |

OPERATING REVENUES

TELEPHONE

| Year | Mountain Bell Telephone Company | General Telephone | Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Co. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 46,067,193 | $ 11,551,985 | $ 4,217,880 |
| 1971 | 50,958,604 | 13,117,039 | 4,426,953 |
| 1972 | 55,565,526 | 14,583,760 | 4,689,720 |
| 1973 | 63,533,125 | 16,000,058 | 5,951,357 |
| 1974 | 71,096,566 | 17,413,754 | 5,787,587 |
| 1975 | 82,235,314 | 20,002,831 | 5,474,956 |
| 1976 | 95,075,282 | 21,976,023 | 7,522,804 |
| 1977 | 108,569,566 | 27,128,169 | 8,344,827 |
| 1978 | 129,326,145 | 33,375,742 | 9,868,956 |
| 1979 | 145,653,634 | 41,734,209 | 11,138,278 |

## UTILITY RATE CASES - 1979

### MAJOR UTILITIES

| Date | Utility | Case | Order | Requested Annual Revenue Increase | Allowed Annual Revenue Increase | | Allowed Overall Return |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Dollars | % | |
| | Electric | | | | | | |
| 3/79 | Idaho Power Company | 1006-140 | 14495 | $27,571,200 | $19,830,000 | 14.3 | 8.64 |
| 6/79 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-100 | 14683 | 11,533,000 | 9,304,601 | 17.9 | 10.04 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Natural Gas | | | | | | |
| 3/79 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-76* | 14530 | 3,535,000 | 3,310,000 | 3.3 | NA ** |
| 8-79 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-75 | 14859 | 5,517,075 | 1,719,205 | 1.8 | 10.14 |
| 9-79 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-77* | 14967 | 19,958,892 | 19,958,892 | 17.8 | NA |
| 11-79 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-78* | 15083 | 14,500,000 | 13,946,000 | 11.6 | NA |
| 3-79 | Washington Water Power | 1008-135* | 14531 | 1,167,000 | 1,167,000 | 3.9 | NA |
| 9-79 | Washington Water Power | 1008-137* | 14980 | 7,393,000 | 6,482,209 | 16 | NA |
| 11-79 | Washington Water Power | 1008-139* | 15074 | 3,915,152 | 3,915,152 | 10.2 | NA |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Telephone | | | | | | |
| 1-79 | Continental Telephone | 1037-37 | 14404 | 291,420 | 252,028 | 23.2 | 8.95 |
| 2-79 | Mountain Bell | 1000-37 | 14441 | 11,562,638 | 4,370,000 | 5.8 | 9.06 |
| | | | | | | | |

*Cases so indicated involve pass through of increased commodity costs. These are referred to as "Gas Trackers."

**NA means that allowed rate of return from previous general rate case is unchanged.

UTILITY RATE CASES 1975-1979

| Date | Order | Utility | Case | Revenue Increase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Dollars | % |
| | | Electric | | | |
| 1-76 | 12307 | Idaho Power | 1006-100 | 17,100,000 | 18.1 |
| 11-77 | 13568 | Idaho Power | 1006-117 | 12,129,000 | 10.6 |
| 3-79 | 14495 | Idaho Power | 1006-140 | 19,830,000 | 14.3 |
| | | | | | |
| 1-75 | 11736 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-62 | 4,879,888 | 22.4 |
| 7-75 | 12054 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-68 | 2,099,950 | 9.8 |
| 4-76 | 12467 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-73 | 9,222,000 | 28.6 |
| 9-77 | 13448 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-84 | 3,371,408 | 7 |
| 12-78 | 14348 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-96 | 6,062,507 | 13.3 |
| 6-79 | 14683 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-100 | 9,304,601 | 17.9 |
| | | | | | |
| 4-75* | 11824 | Gas & Electric (Gas) Washington Water | 1008-92 | 665,895 | 2.8 |
| 7-75* | 12058 | (GAS) Washington Water | 1008-97 | 3,327,000 | 30.5 |
| 1-76* | 12309 | (Gas) Washington Water | 1008-99 | 1,199,000 | 8.4 |
| 11-76 | 12783 | (Electric) Washington Water | 1008-102 | 1,440,000 | 6.4 |
| 11-76 | 12783 | (Gas) Washington Water | 1008-101 | 186,000 | 1.1 |
| 12-76* | 12851 | (Gas) Washington Water | 1008-107 | 5,847,694 | 26.7 |
| 3-77 | 13064 | (Gas) Washington Water | 1008-108 | (2,040,000) | (9.2) |
| 4-78 | 13856 | (Electric) Washington Water | 1008-112 | 3,847,000 | 4.4 |
| 9-77* | 13447 | (Gas) Washington Water | 1008-113 | 2,627,506 | 10.3 |
| 11-77* | 13562 | (Gas) Washington Water | 1008-118 | ( 272,000) | (.9) |

*Gas Tracker

UTILITY RATE CASES - - 1975-1979



| Date | Order | Utility | Case | Revenue Increase | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Dollars | % |
| 3-78* | 13823 | Washington Water (Gas) | 1008-120 | 1,854,367 | 7.3 |
| 10-78* | 14195 | Washington Water | 1008-130 | 1,383,591 | 5.4 |
| 3-79 | 14531 | Washington Water | 1008-135 | 1,167,000 | 3.9 |
| 9-79* | 14980 | Washington Water | 1008-137 | 6,482,209 | 16 |
| 11-79* | 15074 | Washington Water | 1008-139 | 3,915,152 | 10.2 |
| 4-75* | 11822 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-46 | 2,584,000 | 3.7 |
| 8-75* | 12057 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-49 | 10,957,865 | 16.9 |
| 1-76* | 12302 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-50 | 3,893,000 | 5 |
| 10-76 | 12720 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-57 | 3,651,722 | 4.8 |
| 10-76* | 12719 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-61 | 15,762,971 | 21.8 |
| 3-77* | 13065 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-64 | (5,793,000) | (6.5) |
| 10-77* | 13466 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-66 | 7,962,732 | 9.6 |
| 12-77* | 13572 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-68 | ( 778,000) | (.8) |
| 12-77 | 13608 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-65 | 1,550,469 | 1.7 |
| 4-78* | 13852 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-70 | 4,820,000 | 5.1 |
| 9-78 | 14141 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-69 | 3,289,953 | 3.1 |
| 9-78* | 14188 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-71 | 4,544,000 | 6.1 |
| 3-79* | 14530 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-76 | 3,310,000 | 3.3 |
| 8-79 | 14859 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-75 | 1,719,205 | 1.8 |
| 9-79* | 14967 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-77 | 19,958,892 | 17.8 |
| 11-79* | 15083 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-78 | 13,946,000 | 11.6 |

AVERAGE REVENUE PER KILOWATT HOUR
RESIDENTIAL CLASS
(c)
(Electric Utilities)

| YEAR | IDAHO POWER | | WASHINGTON WATER | | UTAH POWER & LIGHT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CURRENT DOLLARS | CONSTANT DOLLARS | CURRENT | CONSTANT | CURRENT | CONSTANT |
| 1960 | 1.64 | 1.85 | 1.31 | 1.48 | 2.11 | 2.38 |
| 1970 | 1.70 | 1.46 | 1.25 | 1.07 | 1.71 | 1.47 |
| 1971 | 1.75 | 1.44 | 1.20 | .99 | 1.67 | 1.38 |
| 1972 | 1.73 | 1.38 | 1.18 | .94 | 1.73 | 1.38 |
| 1973 | 1.71 | 1.28 | 1.18 | .89 | 1.75 | 1.31 |
| 1974 | 1.69 | 1.14 | 1.19 | .81 | 1.73 | 1.17 |
| 1975 | 1.72 | 1.07 | 1.26 | .78 | 2.12 | 1.32 |
| 1976 | 1.92 | 1.13 | 1.28 | .75 | 2.66 | 1.56 |
| 1977 | 2.08 | 1.15 | 1.42 | .78 | 2.89 | 1.59 |
| 1978 | 2.12 | 1.09 | 1.51 | .77 | 3.17 | 1.62 |
| 1979 | 2.30 | 1.06 | 1.60 | .74 | 3.85 | 1.77 |
| | | | | | | |

These data tell much the same story as do the figures for natural gas in the previous table. The base year used in calculating the entries in the "constant" column was 1967.

AVERAGE RESIDENTIAL
REVENUE PER THERM
(Natural Gas Utilities)

| YEAR | INTERMOUNTAIN GAS | | WASHINGTON WATER POWER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CURRENT * DOLLARS | CONSTANT* DOLLARS | CURRENT | CONSTANT |
| 1960 | 12.54 ¢ | 14.14 ¢ | 11.80 ¢ | 13.30 ¢ |
| 1970 | 13.55 | 11.65 | 12.59 | 10.82 |
| 1971 | 14.22 | 11.72 | 12.79 | 10.54 |
| 1972 | 15.25 | 12.17 | 13.38 | 10.68 |
| 1973 | 16.23 | 12.19 | 13.50 | 10.14 |
| 1974 | 18.43 | 12.48 | 15.96 | 10.81 |
| 1975 | 22.94 | 14.23 | 20.25 | 12.56 |
| 1976 | 27.48 | 16.12 | 23.83 | 13.98 |
| 1977 | 32.70 | 18.02 | 28.65 | 15.79 |
| 1978 | 34.43 | 17.62 | 30.51 | 15.61 |
| 1979 | 37.44 | 17.21 | 34.18 | 15.71 |

* This chart shows the price of residential natural gas in current and 1967 dollars. During the pre-1973 years, natural gas rates did not rise as rapidly as did the prices of other consumer goods and services. By 1973, natural gas was a relative bargain. In the four years following 1973, though, gas rates escalated at a greater rate than general inflation, and gas became relatively expensive. Since 1977 gas rates have increased in step with overall inflation.

AVERAGE REVENUE BY CUSTOMER CLASS - 1979

| Electric Company | Revenue per Kwh (¢) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Irrigation | Total |
| Idaho Power Company | 2.30¢ | 2.31¢ | 1.59¢ | 1.71¢ | 1.85¢ |
| Utah Power and Light | 3.85¢ | 5.36¢ | 2.02¢ | 3.50¢ | 3.13¢ |
| Washington Water Power | 1.60¢ | 1.94¢ | .90¢ | 1.43¢ | 1.30¢ |

| Gas Company | Revenue per Therm (¢) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Total |
| Intermountain Gas | 37.4¢ | 35.8¢ | 25.4¢ | 29.2¢ |
| Washington Water Power | 34.2¢ | 29.5¢ | 23.8¢ | 25.8¢ |

NATURAL GAS UTILITIES
REVENUE & COMMODITY COST PER THERM
1970–1979
(¢)

| Year | Intermountain Gas | | Washington Water | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue per Therm | Cost per Therm | Revenue per Therm | Cost per Therm |
| 1970 | 7.28 | 3.44 | 5.36 | 3.62 |
| 1971 | 7.88 | 3.71 | 5.75 | 3.77 |
| 1972 | 8.14 | 4.16 | 6.24 | 4.41 |
| 1973 | 8.74 | 4.68 | 6.68 | 4.65 |
| 1974 | 10.76 | 6.61 | 8.82 | 6.51 |
| 1975 | 15.27 | 9.57 | 13.37 | 11.16 |
| 1976 | 19.72 | 13.40 | 16.43 | 13.98 |
| 1977 | 23.76 | 17.55 | 20.49 | 17.75 |
| 1978 | 25.86 | 19.73 | 22.55 | 19.89 |
| 1979 | 29.24 | 21.93 | 25.78 | 23.60 |

During the 1970's energy, once a nearly free good, became a very expensive one. That fundamental change is reflected in the figures showing the prices our two gas utilities paid for their commodity and what they charged their customers for it over the past ten years.

While utility customers' rates have risen at an annual rate of increase of 16%, the price paid by our utilities (mainly to Canadian producers) for natural gas has risen at an annual rate of 21%.

Residential rates during the 1970's were a bit above the yearly averages for all rate classes, but the main reason for climbing residential rates is the same as shown here for excalating average rates...climbing wholesale rates for natural gas.

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC UTILITY CHARGES
COMPARISON OF SELECTED CITIES, JULY 1, 1979



| CITY (Utility) | RATE 250 kwh | RATE 500 kwh | RATE 750 kwh |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Idaho Power Company) | $ 9.25 | $14.49 | $19.73 |
| (Utah Power & Light) | 16.62 | 27.80 | 38.99 |
| (Washington Water Power) | 5.97 | 9.34 | 12.70 |
| Albuquerque | 17.71 | 33.01 | 47.62 |
| Atlanta | 11.66 | 19.83 | 29.48 |
| Billings | 8.40 | 14.55 | 20.70 |
| Boston | 16.61 | 37.68 | 59.31 |
| Cheyenne | 10.05 | 15.30 | 20.55 |
| Chicago | 13.80 | 27.58 | 41.38 |
| Denver | 10.57 | 19.88 | 29.18 |
| Las Vegas | 9.79 | 17.59 | 25.38 |
| Los Angeles | 13.20 | 26.40 | 39.60 |
| New York | 28.82 | 54.11 | 79.39 |
| Philadelphia | 14.08 | 21.90 | 33.48 |
| Phoenix | 18.23 | 31.94 | 43.97 |
| Portland | 8.87 | 14.75 | 20.62 |
| St. Louis | 12.35 | 22.57 | 32.78 |
| Salt Lake | 16.64 | 27.80 | 38.95 |
| San Francisco | 8.39 | 17.86 | 27.34 |

## HEATING COSTS FOR VARIOUS FUELS

Since all heating energy is the same, no matter what its source, you can compare the cost of electric heat with that of wood, coal, oil, or gas heat. First, you must know how much energy there is in a given quantity of each fuel:

One therm of gas contains 100,000 BTU[1]
One kilowatt-hour electricity equals 3413 BTU
A gallon of heating oil (#2) has 139,000 BTU
One pound of typical western coal has about 8,500 BTU
One cord of wood (128 cu ft) has 17,000,000 BTU[2]

Now, you must consider that when you heat with wood, gas, oil, or coal, there is always some heat lost to the outside air. A reasonable estimate of such losses is 30%.

If you run through the calculations, you find that, if it takes 170 therms of natural gas to heat an average Idaho home in a typical January, it will take about 3500 kwh electricity, 125 gallons of oil, one cord of wood, or one ton of coal to do the same job.

The following table shows how much it would cost, at current price levels, to buy this much energy in the different forms available.

| SOURCE | AMOUNT | COST |
|---|---|---|
| Idaho Power (June 1980 rates) | 3500 kwh | $ 97.51 |
| UP&L (Winter Rates as of July, 1980) | 3500 kwh | $157.54 |
| WWP (June 1980 rates) | 3500 kwh | $ 57.73 |
| Coal (75.75/ton) | 1 ton | $ 75.75 |
| Oil (99¢/gallon) | 125 gallons | $123.75 |
| Wood | 1 cord | variable |
| Intermountain Gas (June 1980 rates) | 170 therms | $ 93.42 |
| WWP-Natural Gas (June 1980 rates) | 170 therms | $ 83.27 |

---

[1] A BTU is the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of a pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

[2] This is a typical heat content for a cord of dry western pine.

IDAHO RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION
DATA - ELECTRIC 1970 - 1979



| Year | Co | Average Residential Consumption (kwh) | Residential Customers | Total Residential Consumption (kwh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | Idaho Power Company | 9,969 | 123,399 | 1,230,136,000 |
| 1973 | | 11,497 | 143,726 | 1,652,340,540 |
| 1976 | | 13,497 | 165,720 | 2,236,733,020 |
| 1977 | | 13,863 | 174,156 | 2,414,327,240 |
| 1978 | | 14,014 | 183,832 | 2,576,175,293 |
| 1979 | | 15,218 | 191,787 | 2,918,611,748 |
| | | | | |
| 1970 | Washington Water Power | 12,040 | 39,542 | 476,103,876 |
| 1973 | | 13,695 | 44,303 | 606,743,548 |
| 1976 | | 15,566 | 48,713 | 758,254,847 |
| 1977 | | 15,622 | 50,549 | 789,699,569 |
| 1978 | | 15,934 | 52,523 | 836,916,209 |
| 1979 | | 16,793 | 54,150 | 909,364,162 |
| | | | | |
| 1970 | Utah Power & Light | 10,498 | 22,445 | 235,626,834 |
| 1973 | | 12,870 | 25,230 | 324,714,940 |
| 1976 | | 15,391 | 28,511 | 438,802,632 |
| 1977 | | 15,284 | 30,084 | 459,799,574 |
| 1978 | | 14,963 | 31,647 | 473,530,570 |
| 1979 | | 15,641 | 32,688 | 511,278,914 |

IDAHO POWER CUSTOMERS
(TOTAL COMPANY) 1970- 1979



| Year | Residential Heating Customers | All Residential Users | % of Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 9,817 | 134,822 | 7.3 |
| 1971 | 14,184 | 141,924 | 10.0 |
| 1972 | 17,760 | 149,964 | 11.8 |
| 1973 | 22,696 | 157,105 | 14.5 |
| 1974 | 28,368 | 164,428 | 17.3 |
| 1975 | 35,524 | 172,301 | 20.6 |
| 1976 | 44,729 | 180,773 | 24.7 |
| 1977 | 55,659 | 189,815 | 29.3 |
| 1978 | 66,755 | 200,959 | 33.2 |
| 1979 | 75,946 | 208,426 | 36.4 |

The previous table showed that average residential consumption of electricity has increased in recent years. The data for Idaho Power Company suggest why this has occurred. Many more people in the Idaho Power service area are heating electrically now than were at the beginning of the 1970's.

AVERAGE UTILITY BILL
RESIDENTIAL USERS
CONSTANT DOLLARS



| Year | Co | Residential Customers | Total Residential Consumption (Therms) | Average Residential Consumption (Therms) | Normalized Average Consumption (Therms) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | Intermountain Gas | 57,959 | 65,198,730 | 1,125 | 1,135 |
| 1973 | | 72,897 | 84,368,140 | 1,157 | 1,130 |
| 1976 | | 80,781 | 81,749.033 | 1,012 | 968 |
| 1977 | | 82,033 | 76,019,422 | 927 | 891 |
| 1978 | | 80,712 | 64,419,455 | 798 | 855 |
| 1979 | | 79,984 | 73,703,459 | 921 | 829 |
| 1970 | Washington Water Power | 9,897 | 12,747,774 | 1,288 | 1,300 |
| 1973 | | 12,813 | 16,007,309 | 1,249 | 1,220 |
| 1976 | | 13,903 | 15,886,977 | 1,143 | 1,158 |
| 1977 | | 13,895 | 14,781,775 | 1,064 | 1,037 |
| 1978 | | 13,885 | 14,396,734 | 1,036 | 1,008 |
| 1979 | | 13,945 | 14,651,179 | 1,051 | 966 |

The column on the extreme right above shows average residential consumption of gas, corrected for year-to-year weather variations.

Price increases in recent years have encouraged residential consumers of natural gas to conserve.

AVERAGE UTILITY BILL

RESIDENTIAL USERS

| YEAR | IDAHO POWER | UTAH POWER & LIGHT | WASHINGTON WATER POWER (electric) | INTER-MOUNTAIN | WASHINGTON WATER POWER (gas) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | $169 | $179 | $151 | $152 | $162 |
| 1971 | 185 | 189 | 153 | 163 | 172 |
| 1972 | 190 | 206 | 158 | 174 | 180 |
| 1973 | 196 | 226 | 161 | 188 | 171 |
| 1974 | 203 | 240 | 166 | 194 | 186 |
| 1975 | 225 | 315 | 192 | 249 | 249 |
| 1976 | 259 | 410 | 199 | 278 | 272 |
| 1977 | 288 | 442 | 221 | 303 | 305 |
| 1978 | 297 | 475 | 241 | 275 | 316 |
| 1979 | 350 | 602 | 269 | 345 | 359 |

During the seventies utility bills became a bigger item in the Idaho household budget. While prices in general increased about 87%, the Idaho gas and electric rates shown here rose about 137%.

AVERAGE UTILITY BILL

CONSTANT DOLLARS

| Year | Inter-mountain Gas Co | Washington Water Power (gas) |
|---|---|---|
| 1970 | $130.70 | $139.29 |
| 1971 | 134.38 | 141.80 |
| 1972 | 138.87 | 143.66 |
| 1973 | 141.25 | 128.47 |
| 1974 | 131.35 | 125.93 |
| 1975 | 154.47 | 154.47 |
| 1976 | 163.05 | 159.53 |
| 1977 | 166.94 | 168.04 |
| 1978 | 140.74 | 161.72 |
| 1979 | 158.62 | 165.06 |

An earlier table showed that the average Idaho natural gas user cut his home consumption following the price increases of the mid-1970's.

If we figure the average annual residential bill in 1967 dollars, we find that this conservation effort has enabled the average residential user to maintain his gas bill at the same level it had immediately prior to the large rate increases of 1975-76.

IDAHO POWER COMPANY
1979 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES
TO ULTIMATE CONSUMERS (MWH)*

| | Residential | Commerical & Industrial | Irrigation | Lighting | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 382,547 | 350,139 | 5,295 | 2,755 | 740,736 |
| Feb | 379,432 | 400,520 | 6,307 | 1,968 | 787,957 |
| Mar | 300,718 | 417,992 | 13,242 | 2,180 | 734,132 |
| Apr | 246,566 | 387,248 | 8,810 | 1,785 | 644,409 |
| May | 206,419 | 352,041 | 101,531 | 1,743 | 661,734 |
| Jun | 176,193 | 330,206 | 328,455 | 1,712 | 836,566 |
| Jul | 173,393 | 247,803 | 428,926 | 1,712 | 851,834 |
| Aug | 181,435 | 339,370 | 389,804 | 1,740 | 912,349 |
| Sep | 187,577 | 374,619 | 264,113 | 1,778 | 828,087 |
| Oct | 178,229 | 393,435 | 158,510 | 1,873 | 732,047 |
| Nov | 215,973 | 346,621 | 20,859 | 1,730 | 585,183 |
| Dec | 330,460 | 387,591 | 2,921 | 1,861 | 722,833 |

The volume of Idaho Power's total sales to ultimate consumers peaks each summer due to irrigation sales, whose midsummer bulge more than offsets the decline of residential consumption during warm weather.

*MWH is a megawatt hour. It is equal to 1,000 kilowatt hours.

WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY (electric)
1979 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES* (MWH)**

| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Lighting | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 438,971 | 157,882 | 138,939 | 2,840 | 738,633 |
| Feb | 411,418 | 152,050 | 158,038 | 2,790 | 724,633 |
| Mar | 322,279 | 136,160 | 148,716 | 2,793 | 609,949 |
| Apr | 257,812 | 120,200 | 152,213 | 2,794 | 533,020 |
| May | 208,878 | 116,414 | 160,159 | 2,792 | 488,244 |
| Jun | 172,455 | 115,024 | 155,757 | 2,795 | 446,033 |
| Jul | 161,690 | 119,121 | 162,129 | 2,792 | 445,734 |
| Aug | 163,367 | 123,823 | 163,519 | 2,792 | 453,503 |
| Sep | 159,415 | 119,775 | 154,492 | 3,595 | 437,278 |
| Oct | 167,455 | 116,431 | 153,750 | 2,896 | 440,533 |
| Nov | 238,209 | 125,716 | 143,008 | 2,908 | 509,842 |
| Dec | 359,782 | 148,438 | 143,926 | 2,877 | 655,024 |

**MWH is a megawatt hour. It is equal to 1,000 kilowatt hours.

*These figures are company-wide totals. Similar tables for other utilities show totals for Idaho service areas only.

Washington Water Power Company differs from Idaho's other large electric utilities in that demand for its electricity peaks in the winter.

Compared to Utah Power and Idaho Power, this company's more northerly service area results in greater winter demand for residential heating and lighting and less summer demand for residential cooling and lighting. Irrigation pumping sales are too slight to counterbalance this decline in residential summer demands.

UTAH POWER AND LIGHT

1979 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES (MWH)*

| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial & Irrigation | Lighting | Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 70,432 | 19,705 | 90,523 | 322 | 180,982 |
| Feb | 68,234 | 16,415 | 107,762 | 311 | 192,722 |
| Mar | 54,837 | 15,268 | 115,700 | 280 | 186,085 |
| Apr | 45,293 | 12,895 | 116,335 | 253 | 174,776 |
| May | 38,663 | 11,064 | 112,773 | 232 | 162,731 |
| Jun | 32,175 | 9,847 | 182,149 | 204 | 224,374 |
| Jul | 29,990 | 9,128 | 281,170 | 192 | 320,479 |
| Aug | 26,123 | 10,298 | 181,160 | 233 | 217,814 |
| Sep | 27,560 | 8,623 | 109,443 | 248 | 145,874 |
| Oct | 31,961 | 8,493 | 140,935 | 238 | 181,626 |
| Nov | 46,593 | 14,842 | 101,994 | 276 | 163,704 |
| Dec | 62,509 | 17,569 | 110,810 | 309 | 191,196 |

*MWH is a megawatt hour. It is equal to 1,000 kilowatt hours.

**Totals may not agree due to rounding. Also totals of monthly estimates do not agree exactly with similar totals appearing elsewhere in this report. The latter are taken from the final annual report of the Company.

Sales of electricity to irrigators, included here in the "industrial and irrigation" column, peak sharply at midsummer. The volume of these summer sales is so large--approximately 18% of total annual sales--that the volume of total sales also peaks during the summer.

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS COMPANY



1979 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES

(Thousand of Therms)

| | Residential | Small Commercial | Commercial | Industrial | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 15,087 | 10,723 | 5,268 | 22,758 | 53,836 |
| Feb | 13,189 | 8,903 | 3,558 | 18,824 | 44,474 |
| Mar | 8,632 | 5,674 | 2,859 | 18,948 | 36,113 |
| Apr | 6,169 | 3,916 | 2,459 | 18,144 | 30,688 |
| May | 3,735 | 2,288 | 1,651 | 18,051 | 25,725 |
| Jun | 2,113 | 1,443 | 1,406 | 16,398 | 21,360 |
| Jul | 1,423 | 1,144 | 1,433 | 17,490 | 21,490 |
| Aug | 1,153 | 1,028 | 1,186 | 15,217 | 18,584 |
| Sep | 1,340 | 1,062 | 1,092 | 12,444 | 15,938 |
| Oct | 1,819 | 1,346 | 1,963 | 18,014 | 23,142 |
| Nov | 6,224 | 4,226 | 3,495 | 18,223 | 32,168 |
| Dec | 9,740 | 6,582 | 3,850 | 18,730 | 38,902 |

Demand for natural gas--particularly for gas for residential consumption--peaks sharply during winter months. This creates budget problems for both the Company and its customers. To ameliorate these difficulties, the Commission and Intermountain Gas Company recommend the "level pay" plan, which allows a residential customer to pay for his gas service in equal monthly installments.

WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY (GAS)

1979 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES

(Thousand of Therms)*

| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Interruptible | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 15,949 | 14,220 | 12,384 | 9,585 | 52,140 |
| Feb | 14,431 | 12,754 | 12,588 | 8,960 | 48,735 |
| Mar | 9,871 | 8,755 | 10,017 | 8,196 | 36,841 |
| Apr | 7,107 | 6,195 | 10,658 | 8,026 | 31,988 |
| May | 4,463 | 4,115 | 10,066 | 6,588 | 25,234 |
| Jun | 2,439 | 2,477 | 10,028 | 5,674 | 20,620 |
| Jul | 1,790 | 1,918 | 9,168 | 5,432 | 18,309 |
| Aug | 1,358 | 1,631 | 11,570 | 4,919 | 19,479 |
| Sep | 1,450 | 1,730 | 10,733 | 5,100 | 19,015 |
| Oct | 2,079 | 2,200 | 13,415 | 5,948 | 23,644 |
| Nov | 5,663 | 5,366 | 13,840 | 7,604 | 32,474 |
| Dec | 10,575 | 9,708 | 15,555 | 7,912 | 43,752 |

*Unlike similar totals for the other utilities, these include all sales throughout the company, not just those made in the Idaho service area.

UTILITY ELECTRIC GENERATION

BY TYPE

1969

| | Washington Water Power | Idaho Power | Utah Power & Light |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro | 100% | 100% | 12.3% |
| Steam Production | | | 87.7% |
| Other | | | |

1979

| | Washington Water Power | Idaho Power | Utah Power & Light |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro | 73.5% | 73.3% | 2.5% |
| Steam Production | 23.1% | 26.3% | 97.2% |
| Other | 3.4% | .4% | .3% |

## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED - 1979

Month

| COMPANY | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boise Utilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Idaho Power | 82 | 55 | 53 | 56 | 60 | 58 | 41 | 48 | 45 | 49 | 52 | 26 | 625 |
| Intermountain Gas | 25 | 26 | 23 | 24 | 20 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 33 | 23 | 10 | 226 |
| Mountain Bell | 73 | 52 | 65 | 65 | 79 | 85 | 54 | 83 | 70 | 78 | 58 | 60 | 822 |
| Boise Water | | 6 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 81 |
| Out-of-Boise Utilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Utah Power & Light | 8 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 84 |
| Washington Water Power | 13 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 57 |
| Pacific Power | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Citizens Utility | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| Continental Telephone | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 77 |
| General Telephone | 12 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 90 |
| Gem State Telephone | | 2 | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | | 1 | 17 |
| Pacific NW Telephone | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | | 1 | | | 8 |
| All Other Utilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 11 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 23 | 17 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 127 |
| | 231 | 174 | 179 | 188 | 204 | 228 | 154 | 193 | 162 | 202 | 171 | 133 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2219 |

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED
PER 1,000 UTILITY CUSTOMERS - 1979

Boise Utilities

| | |
|---|---|
| Idaho Power | 2.75 |
| Intermountain Gas | 2.45 |
| Mountain Bell | 1.73 |
| Boise Water | 2.31 |

Out-of-Boise Utilities

| | |
|---|---|
| Utah Power & Light | 2.10 |
| Washington Water Power | .71 |
| Pacific Power & Light | .24 |
| Citizens Utilities | .76 |
| Continental Telephone | 4.52 |
| General Telephone | 1.00 |
| Pacific Northwest Bell | .23 |

COMMISSION OPERATIONS
BY FISCAL YEAR 1980

| FY | Personnel | Expenditures | Expenditures in Constant $ | Orders Issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1970 | 23 | $295,004 | $253,658 | 414 |
| 1971 | 23 | 340,316 | 280,557 | 467 |
| 1972 | 23 | 336,703 | 268,717 | 387 |
| 1973 | 27 | 371,250 | 278,926 | 342 |
| 1974 | 26 | 450,557 | 305,670 | 437 |
| 1975 | 48 | 630,883 | 391,367 | 464 |
| 1976 | 64 | 1,096,754 | 643,257 | 559 |
| 1977 | 63 | 1,066,855 | 587,799 | 717 |
| 1978 | 60 | 1,306,043 | 668,395 | 766 |
| 1979 | 60 | 1,460,406 | 671,451 | 731 |

It is unfortunate but true that the costs of regulation increased tremendously during the 1970's. This was due both to inflation and to more intense regulatory activity.

Inflation increased the salaries of individual staff members and the other costs of running the Commission. At the same time inflation led to more applications before the Commission by utility companies and their customers. To handle the increased workload, the Commission hired more staff members and incurred more of the travel, equipment, and other expenses needed to carry out its operations.

For example, between 1973 and 1978, a near doubling of prices and a more than doubling of Commission activity (as measured by staff size and orders issued) led to a quadrupling of Commission expenditures.

## REGULATED CARRIER DIVISION

During Fiscal Year 1980, several changes were made in the Motor Carrier Rules and Regulations. The changes furthered the IPUC's policy of streamlining procedures resulting in faster reaction time within the Division. One significant change was the elimination of anti-competitive restraints on haulers of agricultural products, livestock, and sand and gravel. This step eased the burden on the haulers to show proof of public convenience and necessity for their service and placed the burden on protestors and intervenors to show there was no public convenience and necessity. The Commission adopted three standard geographic areas for irregular route authority cases that will be utilized unless the applicant specifically desires a lesser area. This simplified recognition of the area of operation for the permit holder, enforcement personnel and the public. Also, the Commission broadened the authority of the hauler to include groups of like commodities when the hauler's equipment can accomodate such groups. For example, applicants requesting authority for potatoes, wheat and corn will be granted authority for all agriculture products so they have a better opportunity to utilize their equipment more economically.

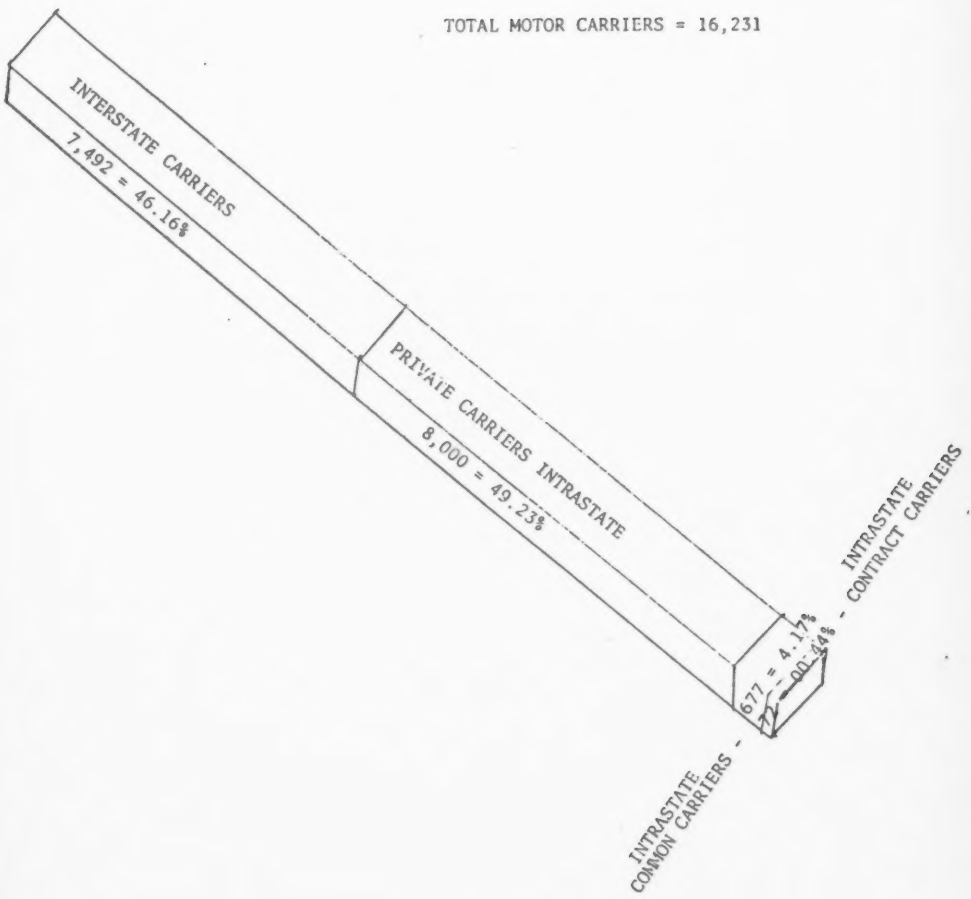
The Commission now publishes maximum rate tariffs for three commodity market groups: Agricultural Products, Livestock, and Sand and Gravel. These tariffs allow the carriers to adjust their rates below the maximum as market conditions dictate.

As air carriers and intercity bus companies leave the small community market, it is possible small privately owned companies will vy for authority to pick up service to small communities. The Commission will work closely with the appropriate individuals in this area.

Railroad abandonment of trackage and station agencies continues to be a concern of the Commission. This past year, Potlatch, Inc. (as St. Maries River Railroad) began operating a portion of the railroad trackage abandoned by Milwaukee. The IPUC hopes that permanent authority is granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission and an improved service will prevail in north central Idaho. It is noteworthy that Burlington Northern Railroad is currently attempting to acquire the Washington, Idaho, Montana line from Palouse to Bovill.

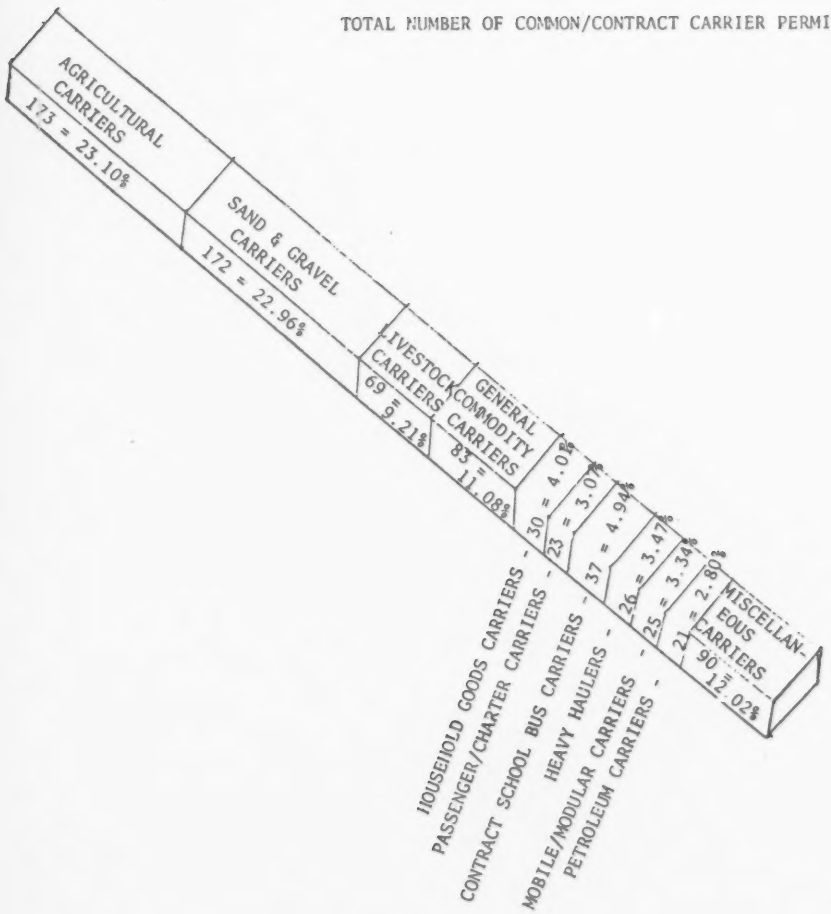
The Regulated Carrier Division consists of enforcement, analytical and support personnel charged with the responsibility of carrying out regulation of private and interstate carriers and common and contract intrastate carriers according to Idaho statute.

DISTRIBUTION OF MOTOR CARRIERS
JUNE 30, 1980



DISTRIBUTION OF INTRASTATE CARRIER PERMITS
JUNE 30, 1980

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMON/CONTRACT CARRIER PERMITS = 749



SUMMARY AND COMPARISON OF ORDERS ISSUED
BY COMMISSION ON REGULATED CARRIERS
FISCAL YEAR 1976 thru 1980

| | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Authority Cases | 60 | 132 | 122 | 124 | 142 |
| Transfer Cases | 24 | 49 | 47 | 65 | 40 |
| Complaints, Suspensions and Reinstatements | 128 | 98 | 138 | 80 | 157 |
| Railroads | 11 | 20 | 17 | 26 | 18 |
| Cancellations | 34 | 43 | 38 | 12 | 40 |
| Miscellaneous | 34 | 51 | 45 | 23 | 62 |

INVESTIGATORS PRODUCTION LOAD ANALYSIS

FOR FISCAL YEARS 76 77 78 79 80

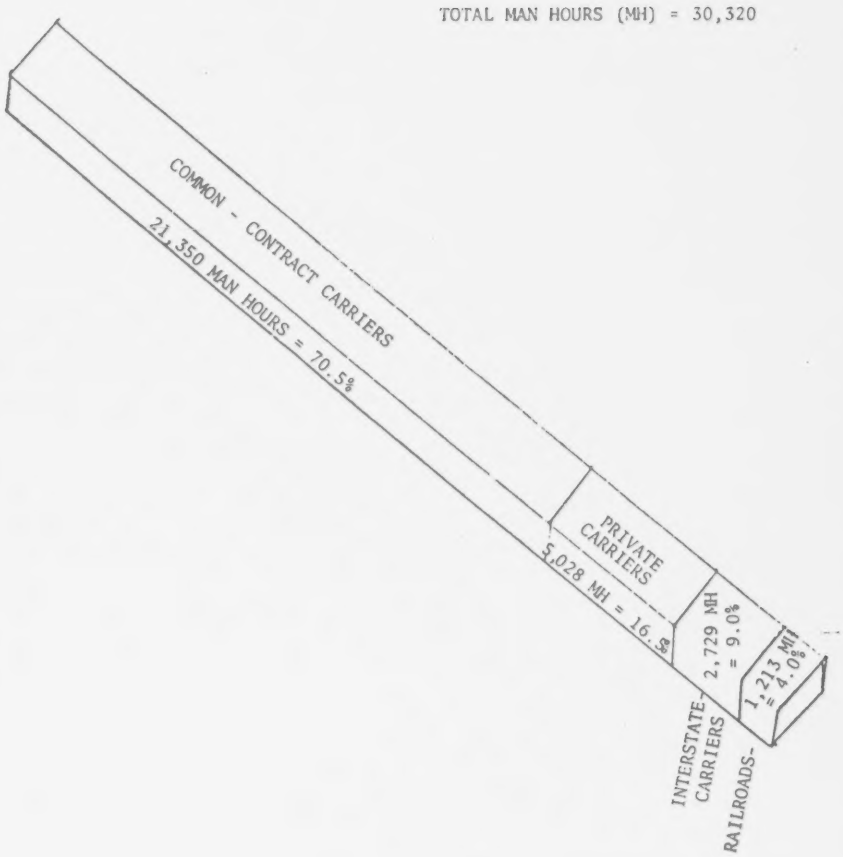
| CLASSIFICATION | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Court Actions Initiated | 272 | 591 | 255 | 167 | 90 |
| Warnings Issued | 217 | 980 | 3482 | 3287 | 1938 |
| Vehicles Inspected | 1641 | 4252 | 2583 | 3058 | 1664 |
| Accidents Investigated | 50 | 158 | 64 | 50 | 48 |
| Investigations * | 630 | 2490 | 2800 | 3073 | 2801 |

*Compliance & Authority

NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS EMPLOYED AT END
OF FISCAL YEARS 76 77 78 79 80

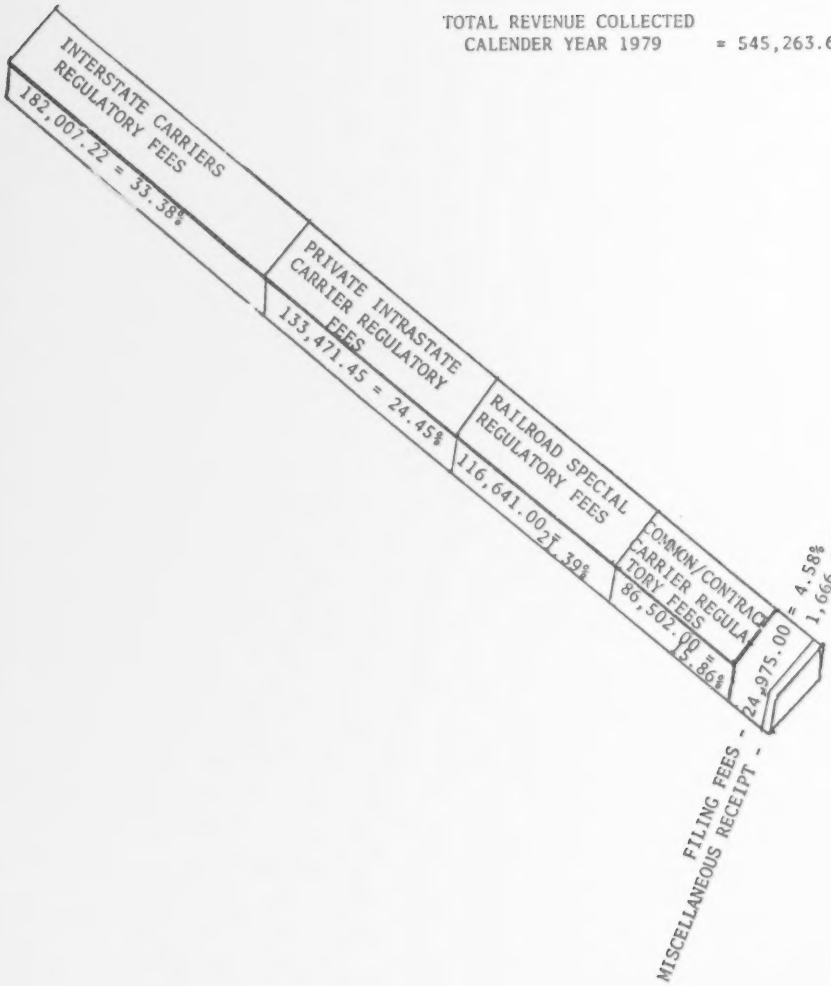
| CLASSIFICATION | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigator Supervisor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regulated Carrier Investigators | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN HOURS EXPENDED PER TYPE OF CARRIER
FISCAL YEAR 1980
(ESTIMATED)



DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE BY SOURCES FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1980 EXPENDITURES

TOTAL REVENUE COLLECTED
CALENDER YEAR 1979 = 545,263.62



## SUGGESTIONS

We want our Annual Report to be useful and informative. The data included in this year's publication are, we have found, responsive to the questions our staff frequently receives from the public.

The format of this year's Report is quite different from that of past years. We are open to suggestions for improvement. Please let us know what type of information you would like to see in future Annual Reports of this Commission.

Please direct your comments to:

Deanne Kloepfer
Public Information Officer
Idaho Public Utilities Commission
The Statehouse
Boise, Idaho 83720

S2290-1

# ANNUAL REPORT

# OF THE

# IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

# 1980-81

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Idaho's energy costs have gone up sharply, as with the rest of the nation. Ours have also been aggravated by the shift from hydro power, historically a $200-per-kilowatt investment or less compared to the new thermal power now costing well above $1,000 and climbing. And until recently, two-thirds of our natural gas came from Canada at OPEC-based prices.

The five years 1976-80 saw Idaho at the mercy of climbing costs, uncertainty over future supply, and unresolved conflicts. For your regulatory commission, while 1980 was as inflationary as the years just preceding, this was also the year when the turn around began. Here are some of the changes already in place or underway that justify some optimism for the first time in years:

(1) Enactment of the Northwest Power Bill in 1980 means that, for the first time, low-cost hydro rates from the entire Columbia system will be passed through to homes and farms served by the private utilities. That's important because more than 70% of Idaho's electricity consumption is through private utilities. Caution: Costs of new plant in the Northwest must be rigorously attended to because the other side of this new coin is that all of us will pay for new plant regionwide.

(2) Lower-priced U.S. gas now comprises nearly half of the natural gas in the pipelines serving Idaho. And drastically reduced sales in the western U.S. seem to have slowed Canadian price increases to a slow walk. Caution: Although cheaper than Canada's, U.S. gas will go up in price -- but some of our U.S. gas in the pipeline mix was already de-controlled deep-well gas.

(3) Geologists say exploration so far points overwhelmingly toward the Overthrust Belt in eastern Idaho coming into gas and possibly oil production in the 1980's. Caution: We can't count these chickens till they hatch.

(4) In 1980 the Idaho Public Utilities Commission completed new rules allowing producers of surplus energy (co-generators and small power plants) to sell their energy onto the grids of the power companies. This will reduce waste and increase supply. Caution: Inertia will have to be overcome; the utilities aren't used to taking electricity from non-utility sources, and some potential private suppliers may be too optimistic about their costs or capacity. But it's a start.

(5) Private utilities and many of their crucial customers are shaving the peaks in energy demands with new programs in efficiency, time of use, and insulation. Caution: Conservation will continue to reduce new plant needs only if we become more competent in developing alternate energy sources including solar, geothermal, wind, bio-mass, and waste heat utilitization.

(6) In 1980, Idaho Power's share of the Boardman, Ore., coal-fired plant came on stream and the first phase of a joint plant at Valmy, Nev., with Nevada's Sierra Pacific, was constructed. The fifth turbine at Brownlee went into service. Both Utah Power & Light and Washington Water Power added to thermal capacity and have new plants underway. Caution: Continued load growth inevitably means new thermal plant inside Idaho; none is within our borders. Our neighbors will provide no additional help with load growth while we get the power but avoid the problems.

(7) Idaho's new participation in regional power planning through the formation in 1981 of a regional planning commission under the 1980 Northwest Power Act; the emergence of Sen. James McClure as chairman of both the U.S. Senate Energy Committee and the Interior subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee; and the revival of prospects for a breeder reactor -- all these changes portend improvements in access to energy for Idaho as part of the region. Caution: They also involve policy controversies that could become more divisive than productive if pursued on conventional adversarial lines. And they take place in the same climate in which California and the Desert Southwest are looking north with new electoral strength in search of not only energy sources but water.

I've used up my space to discuss energy. That should not lead anyone to overlook what this annual report shows: we have speeded up costly rate cases in motor carrier regulation, we have cut into the amount of paper work carriers live with. Several telephone companies, including the brand new Rural Telephone Co., have significantly improved the quality of Idaho's phone and telecommunications services. We have begun rulemaking toward reducing difficulties with small private water utilities. We have completed major changes in rules governing deposits and termination, customer information, line extension and the handling of complaints.

Former President Conley Ward, Jr., who served as president till Nov. 10, administered most of this work and successfully supervised a moratorium on new energy-utility securities that helped to dampen interest-inflation pressures on capital costs. Because of the work this involved, it speaks volumes for the quality of the Commission's employees that all this was accomplished with a net reduction in staff.

Perry Swisher

Perry Swisher, President
Idaho Public Utilities Commission

CONTENTS


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Overview | i |
| Summary of IPUC Actions | 1 |
| Financial Summary | 2 |
| Organization Chart | 3 |
| IPUC Commissioners | 4 |
| Administrative Division | 5 |
| Legal Division | 5 |
| Rates and Engineering Division | 6-7 |
| Accounting and Finance Division | 8-9 |
| Regulated Carrier Division | 10 |
| Utility Data | 11 |
| Utilities - IPUC Jurisdiction | 12-14 |
| Regulated Utilities by City | 15 |
| Rate Cases - 1980 | 19-20 |
| Utility Statistics - 1980 | 21 |
| Operating Revenues | 22-24 |
| Average Revenues | 25-27 |
| Average Residential Bill | 28 |
| Energy Sales | 29-33 |
| Residential Consumption | 34-35 |
| Natural Gas Revenues, Costs and Bills | 37-38 |
| Electric Utility Generation Sources | 39 |
| Comparative Electric Charges - Nationwide | 40 |
| Heating Costs for Various Fuels | 41 |
| Telephone Totals | 42 |
| IPUC Complaint Data | 43-44 |
| Regulated Carrier Data | 45 |
| Motor Carriers - Totals | 46 |
| Common/Contract Carriers | 47 |
| Orders | 48 |
| Investigation Data | 49 |
| Revenue Distribution | 50 |
| IPUC Proceedings | 51 |
| IPUC Operations | 52 |
| Suggestions | 53 |

# OVERVIEW

The Public Utilities Commission of Idaho was established by the Twelfth Session of the Idaho Legislature and organized May 8, 1913. In 1951, the commission was reorganized and its name changed to the Idaho Public Utilities Commission. The primary responsibility of the IPUC is to set just and reasonable utility customer rates and insure adequate service while giving utilities the opportunity to earn a fair return for their investors.

By law, the commission regulates investor-owned utilities and intrastate operations of the transportation industry. As of December 31, 1980, the commission's jurisdiction included 5 electric utilities, 16 telephone companies, 2 natural gas companies, 22 water companies, 1 water carrier, 6 railroads, over 700 intrastate common carriers and thousands of interstate and private motor carriers.

The IPUC is unique among Idaho's state government agencies. As an independent regulatory body created by the Legislature, the Commission has quasi-legislative, -judicial and -enforcement powers. For example, the commission sets the rules that govern utility operations in its quasi-legislative capacity. The IPUC must decide contested issues, such as whether a rate hike is justified, under its quasi-judicial powers. And the commission must see to it that state law affecting utilities and motor carriers is carried out according to its quasi-enforcement powers.

The three members of the IPUC are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Idaho Senate. They serve staggered six year terms. If a vacancy occurs when the Senate is not in session, the Governor may appoint a replacement subject to later Senate approval. No more than two of the commissioners can be of the same political party.

The commissioners make decisions that affect the health, welfare and economic well-being of almost every Idaho citizen. To help insure that those decisions are fair, the commission maintains a staff of engineers, rate analysts, attorneys, accountants, investigators, an economist and support personnel. The staff is responsible for careful analysis of each rate hike request, every application for an operating certificate and each complaint. The staff presents alternatives and recommendations through testimony for consideration by the commissioners.

The IPUC regularly conducts hearings concerning utility and motor carrier affairs. The hearings are open to the public and public participation is encouraged. The past several years have seen heightened involvement in IPUC proceedings by individual citizens and consumer groups.

## SUMMARY OF IPUC ACTIONS

During 1980, the IPUC issued 902 orders for utilities and carriers under its jurisdiction. This number included rate cases where the rates charged to utility customers were adjusted. The rate cases involved all of Idaho's major utilities and several of the smaller utilities. Numerous public hearings were held in each major rate case.

The IPUC's Research and Consumer Affairs Division handled 2240 complaints.

Throughout 1980, the commission held hearings designed to meet the requirements of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA). PURPA is part of the National Energy Act of 1978. Its purpose is to insure that the rates charged by utilities are equitable and that utility practices and service are in the best interests of the customers and the utility companies. The IPUC completed PURPA hearings on automatic adjustment clauses, information to customers, rate design standards, utility participation in the financing of weatherization programs and the prices utilities must pay for co-generated energy and energy from small power producers.

In addition, the commission held hearings on utility participation in financing solar projects.

Much of the work of the commission in 1980 revolved around the commission's expressed intention to insure adequate supplies of power at reasonable costs to customers. As the commission said in an order concerning solar project participation by the utilities, "In order to adequately carry out our statutory responsibility to assure adequate service at fair, just and reasonable rates, we must investigate any and all possible ways to reduce load growth, including conservation incentives and cost-effective alternative technologies."*

*IPUC Order No. 16171, Case No. P-300-19.

## FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Calendar Year 1980

### Receipts

| | |
|---|---|
| Assessment of Regulated Utilities* | $1,269,000.03 |
| Revenue from Regulated Carriers* | 566,814.40 |
| General Fund Appropriation | 171,300.00 |
| Federal Grants | 122,484.85 |
| Other Receipts (pamphlet sales, copying fees) | 2,391.55 |
| TOTAL: | $2,131,990.83 |

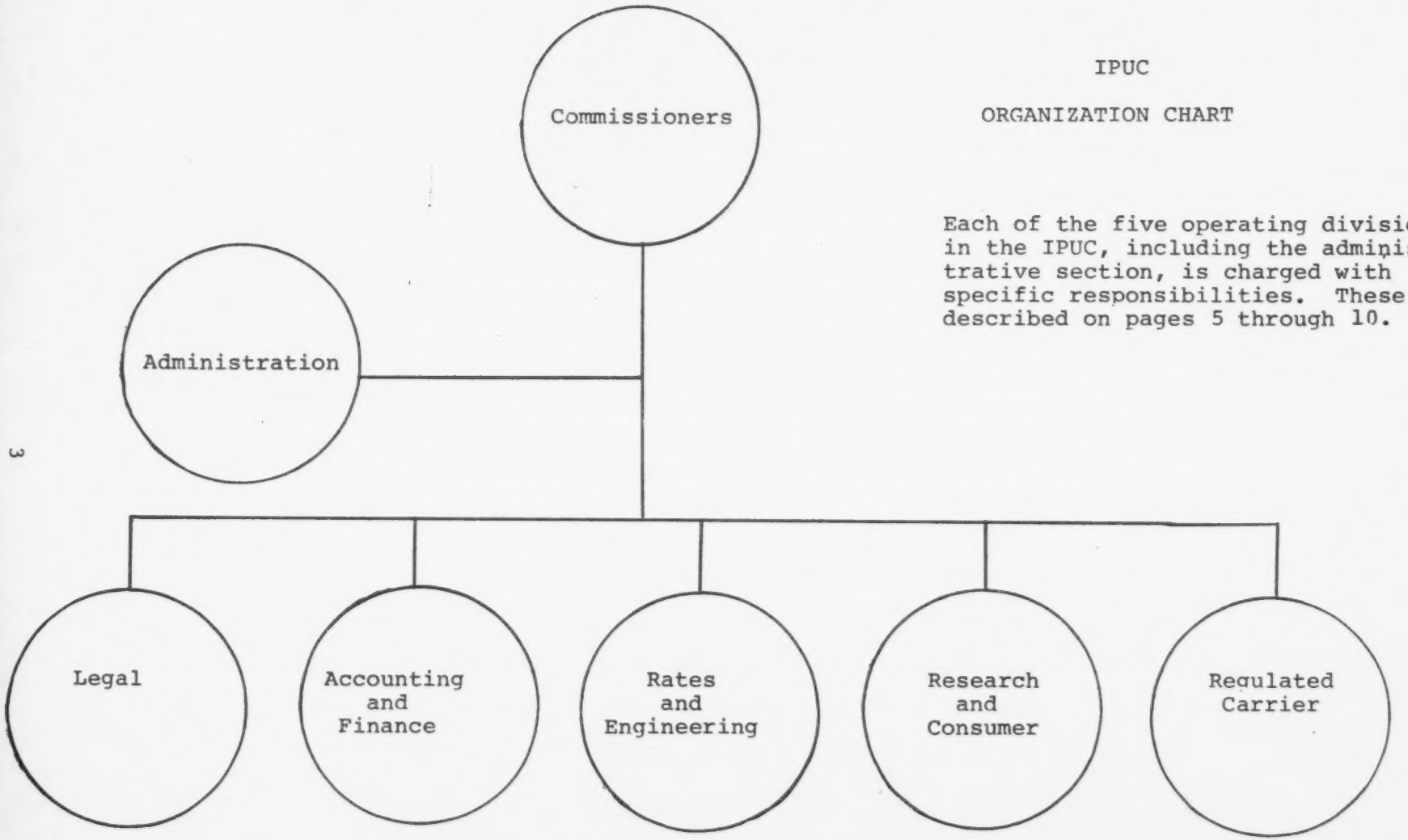
### Expenditures

| | |
|---|---|
| Salaries and Wages | $ 875,538.74 |
| Total Operating Expenditures (includes postage, telephone, consultants, building lease, supplies and materials) | 592,385.50 |
| Capital Outlay | 89,850.44 |
| Personnel Benefits (Social Security, retirement, etc.) | 201,883.98 |
| Travel | 80,881.98 |
| TOTAL: | $1,840,540.64 |

*The Idaho Code requires that the IPUC shall be funded based on fees collected from utilities and the regulated transportation industry. The Idaho State Legislature determines what the amount to be collected is. For example, in 1980 the amount assessed against utilities was 1/4 of 1 percent of total revenues.

IPUC

ORGANIZATION CHART




Each of the five operating divisions in the IPUC, including the administrative section, is charged with specific responsibilities. These are described on pages 5 through 10.

## IPUC COMMISSIONERS

Perry Swisher was appointed to the IPUC in March of 1979 by Governor John V. Evans. He was elected president in November, 1980. He served as an Idaho legislator for several terms in addition to his many years of experience in the newspaper business and private enterprise. In addition, Mr. Swisher was chairman of the Governor's Blue Ribbon Committee on Taxation (1977-78) and currently sits on the Idaho Advisory Council to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. His present term expires in 1985. He is a Democrat.

Conley Ward, Jr. was appointed to the IPUC in April, 1977 by Governor John V. Evans. Mr. Ward served as commission president from February, 1979 to November, 1980. He is an attorney holding a J.D. degree from the University of Colorado School of Law and a B.A. degree from Columbia University. An Idaho native, he was a deputy attorney general at the IPUC and in private practice prior to his appointment to the commission. Mr. Ward is a Democrat whose present term expires in 1983.

Richard S. High was appointed to the IPUC in March, 1981 by Governor John V. Evans. He served 14 years in the Idaho Senate, chairing the Senate Finance Committee for 10 years and the Senate Judiciary Committee for 2 years. Mr. High is an engineer who was a small businessman and who has 27 years of farm development and management experience. He is a Republican whose present term expires in 1987.

Ralph H. Wickberg was originally appointed to the commission in 1959 by Governor Robert E. Smylie. He was president of the IPUC from 1960 to 1971. Mr. Wickberg served in various capacities for the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and was its president during 1974. A former Idaho legislator and private businessman, Mr. Wickberg is a Republican.*

*Mr. Wickberg's last term with the IPUC officially ended with Mr. High's appointment in March, 1981.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division is responsible for coordinating overall IPUC activities. The division includes the commission secretary, director of policy and administration, executive assistant, fiscal officer, personnel officer, public information coordinator and clerical support staff.

The commission secretary, a post established by Idaho statute, keeps an exact record of all commission proceedings; issues notices, writs, orders and other documents to the proper parties; and performs other duties as the commissioners direct.

The director of policy and administration oversees the entire workload of the IPUC and coordinates the activities of the various divisions. The executive assistant is primarily responsible for the fiscal operations of the commission. Personnel in the fiscal office oversee the budget (preparation, control, reports and allotment), payrolls, purchase and maintenance of materials and equipment, and personnel concerns. The public information coordinator is responsible for letting the public know of commission activities, responding to requests for information from the public, preparing the annual report and documents that allow for informed participation by citizens at IPUC proceedings, and coordinating hearing activities.

## LEGAL DIVISION

Legal services at the IPUC are provided by Deputy Attorneys General on behalf of the commission and the people of the State of Idaho.

Members of the Legal Division represent the staff in hearings before the three commissioners. This requires working with staff members in their analysis and evaluation of pending matters and in the preparation and presentation of testimony. Counsel also cross-examine witnesses for other parties, prepare written briefs as required and make oral arguments. Formal matters typically involving these types of hearings include applications for rate increases, security issuances, contract approvals and certificates of public convenience and necessity (licenses to operate).

In addition to these duties, the commission's Legal Division took an active role during 1980 in proceedings aimed at compliance with the federal Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) of 1978. The Act required the commission to consider five proposed regulatory standards. The commission determined that it was already in compliance with the proposed Advertising Standard because of the IPUC's long standing policy forbidding ratepayer payment of costs of utility advertising used for promotional or political purposes. The commission also determined that its policies regarding Termination of Service to customers for non-payment of bills and regarding a ban on

Master-Metering of new residential multi-unit complexes would meet or exceed the proposed federal standards. As to Automatic Adjustment Clauses, the commission noted that none were in effect in Idaho; therefore, the proposed standard was not applicable. Finally, the commission held hearings to deal with guidelines for utilities in providing Information to Consumers. As a result of those hearings, the format of most utility bills now provides additional information to consumers.

Hearings also were held to consider PURPA's proposed ratemaking standards. The commission determined that it would continue to include embedded cost-of-service considerations in setting rates and would begin to incorporate marginal cost considerations in its deliberations along with such traditional non-cost factors as value of service, economic impact and ability to pay. The commission endorsed the proposed federal standards eliminating Declining Block Rates and instituting Seasonal Rates. Both standards conform to recent commission policy that evolved on a case-by-case basis. Time-of-day Rates were endorsed only to the extent that they could be shown to be cost-effective.

In addition, the IPUC became the first regulatory body in the nation to carry out PURPA's mandate for an aggressive program to encourage cogeneration and small power production. As a direct result of this program, numerous small hydro projects are under consideration and it appears that these projects may well play an important role in meeting the future energy needs of Idaho.

Finally, the commission endorsed efforts of Idaho's utilities to encourage more energy efficient homes. Weatherization programs were approved so that all Idaho electric utilities can offer home energy audits and zero-interest loans for electric space heat customers who wish to install weatherization measures in their homes. Hearings are underway to determine the proper scope of utility involvement in programs to foster energy efficiency standards in new housing construction and to help homeowners who wish to convert to solar hot water heating installations.

## RATES AND ENGINEERING DIVISION

The Rates and Engineering Division is primarily responsible for economic and engineering analysis of rates, rate design and cost-of-service. The division also handles technical evaluation of company proposals. Rates and Engineering sees to the development, review and monitoring of implementation procedures for the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA); the Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation Act of 1979, as it affects Idaho utilities; and all utility orders issued by this commission.

The division used to be the Rates and Forecasts Division. As a result of reorganization in the spring of 1981, forecasting was moved to the Research and Consumer Assistance Division.

In 1980, significant changes in the utility environment impacted electric rates. Customer load growth and PURPA combined to draw attention to conservation and efficient utilization of energy as important goals of rate design. Toward this end, all through 1980 the commission held hearings on the issues outlined in PURPA. The issues included an evaluation of declining block rates, seasonal rates, cost-of-service methodologies, time-of-use rates, lifeline rates, cogeneration and small power production, and weatherization and conservation programs for residential customers. (See Legal Division report.) The Rates and Engineering Division made significant contributions to each of these hearings and is directly involved with the implementation of the resulting orders. The division will perform a monitoring and evaluation role of the programs.

In the natural gas area, low customer growth and energy conservation measures by existing customers contributed to a decline in overall utility sales. This fact, combined with the weatherization and conservation programs offered by the electric utilities, made it necessary for similar programs to be considered for the gas industry. As a result, the commission decided certain items that improve the efficiency of existing customers' systems and encourage the installation of gas appliances are included as part of the gas conservation program. Maintenance or expansion of the current service level should occur.

As to telephone service, during the past few years there was a marked increase in competition between regulated utilities and non-regulated firms supplying equipment. This resulted in a shift toward new costing approaches by regulated utilities. It also meant an upward pressure on local exchange rates as reflected in the number of rate increase applications received by the commission. The commission, with input from the Rates and Engineering Division, approved one-party service throughout Mountain Bell Telephone's Idaho service area. This makes Idaho the first state to require single party service for its major telephone utility. There are several other issues within the telephone industry regarding competition between regulated and non-regulated companies that will continue to influence the course of telephone regulation and ratemaking for some time.

The Rates and Engineering Division has given special attention to finding ways to facilitate conversions to metered service for water companies. Metered service encourages customers to avoid wasteful consumption. It also allows more equitable rates. Metered service will be a continuing issue throughout 1981.

The commission recently set up a small terminal computer system. The Rates and Engineering Division, through cooperation with other IPUC divisions, is developing programming and data bases for the analyses required by each division for rate cases. Rates and Engineering is also coordinating the use of the computer terminals.

Future goals for the division include continued development of computer capabilities for rate case analysis, the development of standard procedures for such items as line extensions and water service, and the development of a computer analytic capability for utility resource projections.

## ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE DIVISION

The Accounting and Finance Division advises the commission on auditing, accounting, financing, income taxes and security issues. It participates in all rate cases and is responsible for auditing all utilities to determine proper income and expenses. It also determines the appropriate rate base and revenue requirement in all rate cases.

During the past year, the Accounting and Finance Division audited every major utility operating in Idaho for ratemaking purposes, prepared testimony and exhibits on the financial position and operating results of these companies and testified to its audit findings and recommendations on rate base and revenue requirements.

Some of the significant issues highlighted in rate cases included: (1) the exclusion of construction work in progress in the rate base and (2) the inclusion of unbilled revenue in income. A brief explanation of each issue follows.

Construction work in progress (CWIP) represents portions of utility plant investment that are under construction but not in use. For ratemaking purposes, the commission has not allowed a return on CWIP by major utilities except for partial allowance of a CWIP request by Washington Water Power in 1980. To compensate the utility for the investment during construction, the utility is allowed to accrue an allowance for funds used during construction (AFUDC). AFUDC is later capitalized with other construction costs. Reasons for not allowing CWIP in rate base include: (1) CWIP does not represent plant currently used and useful as utility property and (2) inclusion of CWIP would require a return from present day ratepayers who may or may not be tomorrow's ratepayers.

Unbilled revenue represents amounts due from customers at the end of the year that have not been billed but for which expenses have been recorded. This unrecorded revenue results in an understatement of income and creates a mismatch between revenues and expenses. The mismatch is not significant unless rates are constantly increasing or customer growth or consumption is rapidly increasing. The commission determined that unbilled revenue has now become a significant amount for major utilities because of constantly increasing rates and the rapid growth of this state. Therefore, the IPUC staff proposed a proforma adjustment for unbilled revenue which the commission accepted.

---

Because of the ever increasing costs and growth in Idaho, utilities, for the most part, have adopted the procedure of submitting annual rate increase requests. These requests have made the consumer more aware of all utility applications. Consumer groups actively participate in rate hearings to protect what they feel are their best interests. This trend in regulation has required the commission to develop a staff with the expertise to understand all of the complexities of ratemaking.

Present indicators point toward more active participation from the ratepayers as more innovative ratemaking philosophy is implemented. This was evident when hearings were held on the adoption of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) standards. This trend will tax the staff even more in developing skills to meet the challenge.

In addition, recent attempts have been made to reduce the time lag between the filing of a rate application and the issuing of a final rate order. This reduction in lag is especially crucial in view of increased costs and increased plant. The staff has attempted to alleviate this problem and has proposed that utilities file rate applications based on partially projected data. Most recently, staff proposed that a rule be established requiring that major utilities file a notice of intent to file a general rate case at least 60 days prior to the filing of the general rate case. This notice will allow the staff to begin preliminary work which will help to reduce regulatory lag. The commission accepted the proposal. Accounting and Finance will continue its efforts to search for methods to reduce lag time without sacrificing the detailed scrutiny necessary for all rate increase applications.

## RESEARCH AND CONSUMER ASSISTANCE DIVISION

The Research and Consumer Assistance Division is responsible for handling customer complaints, specialized information requests and assignments from the commission that may result in testimony during a proceeding before the commission.

As a result of reorganization in the spring of 1981, Research and Consumer Assistance will play a larger role in monitoring consumer related aspects of commission orders. The division will also produce materials designed to inform utility customers of significant changes in rate design and how they, the customers, can influence utility costs through consumption patterns. Research will be expanded to include economic studies and forecasts relevant to rate increase requests, new plant applications and rate design.

A majority of the division's workload consists in resolving complaints about service billing procedures, rates and other general issues of utility/customer relations. The division will continue to be responsible for mediating such disputes in a fair manner.

## REGULATED CARRIER DIVISION

The Regulated Carrier Division is responsible for carrying out regulation of private, common and contract intrastate motor carriers, and all interstate motor carriers. The IPUC's authority is spelled out in Idaho statute, clarified by the rules, regulations and orders of the IPUC.

Governor John V. Evans, on April 6, 1981, signed SB1120 into law, effective July 1, 1981. The law will increase the number of exempt commodities (Section 61-801L, Idaho Code) by four: sand, gravel and aggregates thereof; agricultural products; livestock; and livestock feed. This means approximately 350 market competitive permitted carriers will no longer be under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Motor Carrier Act and the Idaho Public Utilities Commission. Nearly 140 permitted carriers will have their permits amended to eliminate references to the newly exempt commodity groups.

The commission will change its Rules and Regulations Governing Motor Carriers, published May 1, 1980, to accommodate changes in the Idaho Motor Carrier Act brought on by SB1120.

The commission continues to react to increasing public demands for transportation needs--particularly in small communities--by streamlining procedures for carriers requiring motor carrier authority. Carriers are normally receiving a decision on rate requests within thirty days of their submission to the Commission Secretary.

The St. Maries River Railroad and Burlington Northern Railroad assumed the responsibility of the Milwaukee Railroad trackage within the past year. The Union Pacific Railroad is contemplating abandonment of service lines within the state; Teton Valley Branch is the latest of those being considered.

In the coming year, the Regulated Carrier Division will place more emphasis on the economic enforcement of motor carriers, the safety enforcement of railroad carriers and the overall safety in transporting hazardous materials including radioactive waste.

## UTILITY REGULATION DATA

The following pages provide answers to the majority of questions received by IPUC staff members on an almost daily basis: such questions as "How many rate increases has Utah Power & Light Company received over the past 5 years?", "How much energy do residential consumers use on Idaho Power Company's system?" and "Does the IPUC get very many complaints about Continental Telephone's service?"

Information was compiled to the end of 1980. Many of the charts include information for the past 20 years.

UTILITIES UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF
THE IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION

---

GAS COMPANIES

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS COMPANY
P. O. Box 7608
Boise, Idaho 83707

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY
P. O. Box 3727
Spokane, Washington 99220

TELEGRAPH COMPANY

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
One Lake Street
Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458

PIPELINE COMPANY

HOLLY CORPORATION
2001 Bryan Tower
Dallas, Texas 75000

MOBILE COMMON CARRIERS

BLUE MOUNTAIN MOBILE PHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 821
Libby, Montana 82933

CENTRAL MOBILE & PAGING SERVICE
419 Stewart Street
Lewiston, Idaho 83501

COEUR D'ALENE ANSWERING SERVICE
213 North 4th Street
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

IDAHO TELE-RADIO SERVICE, INC.
10731 Highlander Road
Boise, Idaho 83705

INTERMOUNTAIN MOBILEFONE, INC.
2065 Turnbull Drive
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

MOBILEFONE NORTHWEST
P. O. Box 7809
Rosewood Station
Spokane, Washington 99208

ROBERT RYDER DBA RADIO PAGING SERVICE
502 South 5th
Boise, Idaho 83706

TELANSWER OF IDAHO FALLS, INC.
P. O. Box 222
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

TELANSWER RADIO PHONE SERVICE
1310 West State Street
Boise, Idaho 83702

TEL-CAR, INC.
P. O. Box 414
Meridian, Idaho 83642

ELECTRIC UTILITIES

CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY
High Ridge Park
Stamford, Connecticut 06905

CITIZENS UTILITIES COMPANY
612 Cedar Street
Wallace, Idaho 83873

IDAHO POWER COMPANY
P. O. Box 30
Boise, Idaho 83721

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
Public Service Building
Portland, Oregon 97204

UTAH POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
P. O. Box 899
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY
P. O. Box 3727
Spokane, Washington 99220

## WATER UTILITIES

BARBER WATER CORPORATION
3630 Durham Way
Boise, Idaho 83706

BOISE WATER CORPORATION
P. O. Box 7488
Boise, Idaho 83707

BRIAN WATER CORPORATION
P. O. Box 7345
Boise, Idaho 83707

CAPITOL SECURITIES WATER CORPORATION
2626 Eldorado
Boise, Idaho 83704

CITIZENS UTILITIES WATER COMPANY
High Ridge Park
Stamford, Connecticut 06905

CLEARVIEW WATER CORPORATION
1811 North 32nd
Boise, Idaho 83703

EAGLE RANCH WATER COMPANY
P. O. Box 455
Eagle, Idaho 83616

EAST MORELAND WATER COMPANY
270 North East Main Street
Blackfoot, Idaho 83221

FALLS WATER COMPANY
405 11th Street
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

HAYDEN PINES WATER COMPANY
P. O. Box 883
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

HILLCREST WATER CORPORATION
P. O. Box 7927
Boise, Idaho 83707

HOWARD WATERWORKS, INC.
Route 1, Box 517
Rathdrum, Idaho 83858

KETCHUM SPRINGS WATER SUPPLY COMPANY
P. O. Box 47
Ketchum, Idaho 83340

MURRAY WATERWORKS
Box 426
Murray, Idaho 83874

NORTHVIEW WATER COMPANY
1508 Denver
Boise, Idaho 83706

PICABO LIVESTOCK COMPANY
Picabo, Idaho 83348

ROGERSON WATER COMPANY
Rogerson, Idaho 83302

SOUTH COUNTY WATER, INC.
P. O. Box 7361
Boise, Idaho 83707

SUNSET HEIGHTS WATER COMPANY
c/o Ralston W. Adams
P. O. Box 1479
Salmon, Idaho 83467

TROY HOFFMAN WATER CORPORATION
Route 5, Box 90
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

WARM SPRINGS MESA, INC.
2843 Star Circle
Boise, Idaho 83706

## TELEPHONE UTILITIES

ALBION TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 98
Albion, Idaho 83311

ASOTIN TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 126
Asotin, Washington 99402

CAMBRIDGE TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 85
Cambridge, Idaho 83601

CONTINENTAL TELEPHONE CO. OF THE WEST
P. O. Box 127
Homedale, Idaho 83628

GEM STATE UTILITIES CORPORATION
P. O. Box 248
Grandview, Idaho 83624

GENERAL TELEPHONE CO. OF THE NORTHWEST
P. O. Box 1003
Everett, Washington 98201

TELEPHONE UTILITIES (cont'd)

INLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 171
Roslyn, Washington 98914

LEMHI TELEPHONE COMPANY
Salmon, Idaho 83467

MIDVALE TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, INC.
P. O. Box 7
Midvale, Idaho 83645

MOUNTAIN BELL
P. O. Box 7888
Boise, Idaho 83707

PACIFIC NORTHWEST BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
Sixteen Hundred Bell Plaza
Seattle, Washington 98191

POTLATCH TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 121
Kendrick, Idaho 83537

ROCKLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 269
Rockland, Idaho 83271

RURAL TELEPHONE COMPANY
c/o Thomas W. Irwin
6110 Garfield Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95841

SILVER STAR TELEPHONE COMPANY, INC.
Freedom, Wyoming 83120

TROY TELEPHONE COMPANY
P. O. Box 25
Troy, Idaho 83871

## REGULATED UTILITIES BY CITY

| City | Electric Company | Gas Company | Telephone Company |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aberdeen | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Continental |
| Albion | Non-regulated* | None | Albion |
| American Falls | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Ammon | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Arco | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Arimo | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Ashton | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Avery | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Bancroft | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Basalt | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Bayview | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Bellevue | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Blackfoot | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Boise | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Bonners Ferry | Non-regulated | Washington Water Power | General |
| Bovill | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Buhl | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Burley | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Caldwell | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Cambridge | Idaho Power | None | Cambridge Telephone |
| Carey | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Cascade | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Chubbuck | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Clark Fork | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Cobalt | Idaho Power | None | Lemhi |
| Coeur d'Alene | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Conda | Non-regulated | None | Mountain Bell |
| Cottonwood | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Council | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Craigmont | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Culdesac | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Dalton Gardens | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Deary | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Declo | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Dover | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Downey | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Driggs | Non-regulated | None | Mountain Bell |
| Eagle | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Eden | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Elk City | Washington Water Power | None | Continental |
| Emmett | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Fairfield | Non-regulated | None | Continental |
| Fernwood | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Filer | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Non-regulated |
| Firth | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Fort Hall | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Franklin | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Fruitland | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Non-regulated |
| Garden City | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Genesee | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |

*A public or cooperatively owned utility not regulated by this Commission.

| City | Electric Company | Gas Company | Telephone Company |
|---|---|---|---|
| Georgetown | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Glenns Ferry | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Gooding | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Grace | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Grand View | Idaho Power | None | Gem State Utilities |
| Grangeville | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest |
| Hagerman | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Hailey | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Hammett | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Hansen | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Harrison | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Hayden | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Hayden Lake | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Hazelton | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Headquarters | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Heyburn | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Homedale | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Continental |
| Horseshoe Bend | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Idaho Falls | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Inkom | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Iona | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Irwin | Non-regulated | None | Silver Star |
| Jerome | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Juliaetta | Washington Water Power | None | Potlatch |
| Kamiah | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest |
| Kellogg | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Kendrick | Washington Water Power | None | Potlatch |
| Ketchum | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Kimberly | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Kooskia | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest |
| Kuna | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Laclede | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Lapwai | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest |
| Lava Hot Springs | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Lewiston | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | Pacific Northwest |
| Lewisville | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Lincoln | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Mackay | Non-regulated | None | Mountain Bell |
| Malad City | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Marsing | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Continental |
| Marysville | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| McCall | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| McCammon | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Menan | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Meridian | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Middleton | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Montpelier | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Moreland | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Moscow | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Mountain Home | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Moyie Springs | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Mullan | Citizens Utilities | Washington Water Power | General |
| Nampa | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Newdale | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| New Meadows | Idaho Power | None | Continental |

| City | Electric Company | Gas Company | Telephone Company |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Plymouth | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Nezperce | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Notus | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Oakley | Idaho Power | None | Mountain Bell |
| Orofino | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Osburn | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Paris | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Parker | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Parma | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Continental |
| Paul | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Non-regulated |
| Payette | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Peck | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Pierce | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Pinehurst | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Plummer | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Pocatello | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Ponderay | Pacific Power & Light | Washington Water Power | General |
| Post Falls | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Potlatch | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Preston | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Priest River | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Rathdrum | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Rexburg | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Richfield | Idaho Power | None | Gem State Utilities |
| Rigby | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Riggins | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Ririe | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Roberts | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Rockland | Idaho Power | None | Rockland |
| Rupert | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Non-regulated |
| St. Anthony | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| St. Charles | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| St. Maries | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Salmon | Idaho Power | None | Lemhi |
| Sandpoint | Pacific Power & Light | None | General |
| Shelley | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Shoshone | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Silverton | Citizens Utilities | None | General |
| Smelterville | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Soda Springs | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Spirit Lake | Non-regulated | None | General |
| Stites | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Sugar City | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Swan Valley | Non-regulated | None | Silver Star |
| Teton | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Troy | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | Asotin |
| Twin Falls | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Ucon | Utah Power & Light | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Victor | Non-regulated | None | Mountain Bell |
| Wallace | Citizens Utilities | Washington Water Power | General |
| Wardner | Washington Water Power | Washington Water Power | General |
| Weippe | Washington Water Power | None | General |
| Weiser | Non-regulated | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Wendell | Idaho Power | Intermountain Gas | Mountain Bell |
| Weston | Utah Power & Light | None | Mountain Bell |
| Wilder | Idaho Power | None | Continental |
| Winchester | Washington Water Power | None | Pacific Northwest Bell |
| Worley | Non-regulated | None | General |

## RATE CASES - 1980

### MAJOR UTILITIES

| DATE | UTILITY | CASE | ORDER | REQUESTED ANNUAL REVENUE INCREASE | ALLOWED ANNUAL REVENUE INCREASE | | ALLOWED OVERALL RETURN |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ | % | |
| 3-27 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-107 | 15408 | $27,922,857 | 16,250,000 | 21.6 | 10.5 |
| 3-26 | Idaho Power Company | 1006-159 | 15440 | 57,765,100 | 47,164,000 | 26 | 9.4 |
| 3-01 | WWP (Gas)* | 1008-142 | 15430 | 12,261,220 | 10,214,000 | 23.1 | NA |
| 8-11 | WWP (Electric) | 1008-144 | 15750 | 14,655,000 | 6,406,000 | 17 | 10.19 |
| 8-11 | WWP (Gas) | 1008-145 | 15750 | 752,000 | 242,000 | 0.54 | 10.19 |
| 9-30 | WWP (Gas) | 1008-150 | 15865 | (3,612,206) | (3,612,206) | (6.59) | NA |
| 3-04 | PP&L* | 1046-91 | 15364 | 242,000 | 242,000 | 6.86 | NA |
| 4-01 | Intermountain Gas Co.* | 1034-82 | 15431 | 28,843,000 | 25,746,683 | 18.6 | NA |
| 10-31 | Intermountain Gas Co. | 1034-88 | 16951 | 5,562,079 | 4,139,196 | 2.78 | 10.5 |
| 9-30 | Intermountain Gas Co. | 1034-90 | 15862 | (9,995,096) | (9,995,096) | (6.5) | NA |
| 6-10 | Boise Water Corp. | 1025-41 | 15617 | 341,781 | 335,450 | 7 | 10.1 |
| 9-19 | General Telephone | 1002-36 | 15837 | 1,244,640 | 1,088,000 | 5.6 | 10 |
| 10-15 | Continental Telephone | 1037-42 | 15916 | 561,274 | 360,000 | 21.7 | 10.6 |
| 3-27 | Mountain Bell | 1000-49 | 15421 | 7,915,000 | 7,915,000 | 13.8 | 9.3 |
| 12-11 | Mountain Bell | 1000-52 | 16047 | 3,188,000 | 3,188,000 | 5.1 | 9.3 |

*Cases so indicated (gas trackers) involve a pass through of increased commodity costs okayed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).
**NA means allowed rate of return from previous general rate case is unchanged.

RATE CASES - 1975-1979

MAJOR UTILITIES

| DATE | ORDER | UTILITY | CASE | REVENUE INCREASE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Dollars | % |
| 1-76 | 12307 | Electric<br>Idaho Power | 1006-100 | 17,100,000 | 18.1 |
| 11-77 | 13568 | Idaho Power | 1006-117 | 12,129,000 | 10.6 |
| 3-79 | 14495 | Idaho Power | 1006-140 | 19,830,000 | 14.3 |
| 1-75 | 11736 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-62 | 4,879,888 | 22.4 |
| 7-75 | 12054 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-68 | 2,099,950 | 9.8 |
| 4-76 | 12467 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-73 | 9,222,000 | 28.6 |
| 9-77 | 13448 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-84 | 3,371,408 | 7 |
| 12-78 | 14348 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-96 | 6,062,507 | 13.3 |
| 6-79 | 14683 | Utah Power & Light | 1009-100 | 9,304,601 | 17.9 |
| 4-75* | 11824 | Gas & Electric (Gas)<br>Washington Water | 1008-92 | 665,895 | 2.8 |
| 7-75* | 12058 | (Gas)<br>Washington Water | 1008-97 | 3,327,000 | 30.5 |
| 1-76* | 12309 | (Gas)<br>Washington Water | 1008-99 | 1,199,000 | 8.4 |
| 11-76 | 12783 | (Electric)<br>Washington Water | 1008-102 | 1,440,000 | 6.4 |
| 11-76 | 12783 | (Gas)<br>Washington Water | 1008-101 | 186,000 | 1.1 |
| 12-76* | 12851 | (Gas)<br>Washington Water | 1008-107 | 5,847,694 | 26.7 |
| 3-77 | 13064 | (Gas)<br>Washington Water | 1008-108 | (2,040,000) | (9.2) |
| 4-78 | 13856 | (Electric)<br>Washington Water | 1008-112 | 3,847,000 | 4.4 |
| 9-77* | 13447 | (Gas)<br>Washington Water | 1008-113 | 2,627,506 | 10.3 |
| 11-77* | 13562 | (Gas)<br>Washington Water | 1008-118 | (272,000) | (.9) |

*Gas Tracker

UTILITY RATE CASES - 1975-1979 (Cont.)

| DATE | ORDER | UTILITY | CASE | REVENUE INCREASE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Dollars | % |
| 3-78* | 13823 | (Gas)<br>Washington Water | 1008-120 | 1,854,367 | 7.3 |
| 10-78* | 14195 | Washington Water | 1008-130 | 1,383,591 | 5.4 |
| 3-79 | 14531 | Washington Water | 1008-135 | 1,167,000 | 3.9 |
| 9-79* | 14980 | Washington Water | 1008-137 | 6,482,209 | 16 |
| 11-79* | 15074 | Washington Water | 1008-139 | 3,915,152 | 10.2 |
| 4-75* | 11822 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-46 | 2,584,000 | 3.7 |
| 8-75* | 12057 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-49 | 10,957,865 | 16.9 |
| 1-76* | 12302 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-50 | 3,893,000 | 5 |
| 10-76 | 12720 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-57 | 3,651,722 | 4.8 |
| 10-76* | 12719 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-61 | 15,762,971 | 21.8 |
| 3-77* | 13065 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-64 | (5,793,000) | (6.5) |
| 10-77* | 13466 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-66 | 7,962,732 | 9.6 |
| 12-77* | 13572 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-68 | (778,000) | (.8) |
| 12-77 | 13608 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-65 | 1,550,469 | 1.7 |
| 4-78* | 13852 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-70 | 4,820,000 | 5.1 |
| 9-78 | 14141 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-69 | 3,289,953 | 3.1 |
| 9-78* | 14188 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-71 | 4,544,000 | 6.1 |
| 3-79* | 14530 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-76 | 3,310,000 | 3.3 |
| 8-79 | 14859 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-75 | 1,719,205 | 1.8 |
| 9-79* | 14967 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-77 | 19,958,892 | 17.8 |
| 11-79* | 15083 | Intermountain Gas | 1034-78 | 13,946,000 | 11.6 |

## 1980 UTILITY STATISTICS

### MAJOR UTILITIES

| | Utility | Gross Plant in Service $ | Operating Revenues $ | Number of Customers |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELECTRIC | Idaho Power Company | 1,061,688,271 | 230,682,490 | 234,670 |
| | Washington Water Power | 148,689,125 | 42,794,500 | 64,719 |
| | Utah Power and Light | 273,097,833 | 71,600,518 | 39,622 |
| NATURAL GAS | Intermountain Gas Co. | 107,078,649 | 136,488,299 | 91,383 |
| | Washington Water Power | 15,178,615 | 46,112,080 | 17,226 |
| TELEPHONE | Mountain States Tel. | 431,203,297 | 165,119,871 | 257,249 |
| | General Telephone | 154,698,449 | 47,499,519 | 64,045 |
| | Pacific Northwest Bell | 35,362,155 | 12,583,476 | 20,420 |

OPERATING REVENUES

MAJOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES

| Year | Idaho Power Company | Washington Water Power Company | Utah Power & Light Company |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | $ 73,691,415 | $19,680,067 | $15,497,480 |
| 1972 | 80,935,649 | 19,864,744 | 19,021,813 |
| 1973 | 81,632,455 | 20,528,918 | 22,133,668 |
| 1974 | 90,441,693 | 21,340,665 | 21,621,911 |
| 1975 | 109,724,640 | 23,855,642 | 31,819,891 |
| 1976 | 130,295,739 | 25,916,412 | 40,203,494 |
| 1977 | 141,258,120 | 28,946,006 | 41,704,319 |
| 1978 | 176,694,867 | 33,132,950 | 52,094,427 |
| 1979 | 189,745,985 | 37,377,576 | 65,140,771 |
| 1980 | 230,682,490 | 42,794,500 | 71,600,518 |

OPERATING REVENUES

NATURAL GAS UTILITIES

| Year | Intermountain Gas Company | Washington Water Power Company |
|---|---|---|
| 1971 | $ 25,971,847 | $ 7,456,168 |
| 1972 | 30,857,767 | 8,407,639 |
| 1973 | 35,040,583 | 8,519,543 |
| 1974 | 41,985,837 | 11,103,524 |
| 1975 | 60,397,770 | 16,534,953 |
| 1976 | 72,595,461 | 21,497,432 |
| 1977 | 91,435,094 | 25,122,622 |
| 1978 | 90,074,717 | 28,490,578 |
| 1979 | 110,151,554 | 34,281,546 |
| 1980 | 138,482,486 | 46,112,136 |

OPERATING REVENUES

MAJOR TELEPHONE UTILITIES

| Year | Mountain Bell Telephone Company | General Telephone | Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Co. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | $ 50,958,604 | $13,117,039 | $ 4,426,953 |
| 1972 | 55,565,526 | 14,583,760 | 4,689,720 |
| 1973 | 63,533,125 | 16,000,058 | 5,951,357 |
| 1974 | 71,096,566 | 17,413,754 | 5,787,587 |
| 1975 | 82,235,314 | 20,002,831 | 5,474,956 |
| 1976 | 95,075,282 | 21,976,023 | 7,522,804 |
| 1977 | 108,569,566 | 27,128,169 | 8,344,827 |
| 1978 | 129,326,145 | 33,375,742 | 9,868,956 |
| 1979 | 145,653,634 | 41,734,209 | 11,138,278 |
| 1980 | 165,119,871 | 47,499,519 | 12,583,476 |

AVERAGE REVENUE BY CUSTOMER CLASS - 1980

| Major Electric Utilities | Revenue per Kwh (¢) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Irrigation | Total |
| Idaho Power Company | 2.84¢ | 3.24¢ | 1.40¢ | 2.23¢ | 2.33¢ |
| Utah Power and Light | 4.97 | 6.36 | 2.49 | 4.29 | 3.69 |
| Washington Water Power | 1.87 | 2.24 | 1.1 | 1.85 | 1.51 |

| Natural Gas Utilities | Revenue per Therm (¢) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Total |
| Intermountain Gas | 50¢ | 47.2¢ | 37.9¢ | 41.4¢ |
| Washington Water Power | 46.4 | 41 | 35.4 | 37.3 |

AVERAGE REVENUE PER KILOWATT HOUR OF ELECTRICITY
RESIDENTIAL CLASS

(Electric Utilities)

| YEAR | IDAHO POWER | | WASHINGTON WATER | | UTAH POWER & LIGHT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CURRENT DOLLARS | CONSTANT* DOLLARS | CURRENT | CONSTANT | CURRENT | CONSTANT |
| 1960 | 1.64¢ | 1.85¢ | 1.31¢ | 1.48¢ | 2.11¢ | 2.38¢ |
| 1970 | 1.70 | 1.46 | 1.25 | 1.07 | 1.71 | 1.47 |
| 1971 | 1.75 | 1.44 | 1.20 | .99 | 1.67 | 1.38 |
| 1972 | 1.73 | 1.38 | 1.18 | .94 | 1.73 | 1.38 |
| 1973 | 1.71 | 1.28 | 1.18 | .89 | 1.75 | 1.31 |
| 1974 | 1.69 | 1.14 | 1.19 | .81 | 1.73 | 1.17 |
| 1975 | 1.72 | 1.07 | 1.26 | .78 | 2.12 | 1.32 |
| 1976 | 1.92 | 1.13 | 1.28 | .75 | 2.66 | 1.56 |
| 1977 | 2.08 | 1.15 | 1.42 | .78 | 2.89 | 1.59 |
| 1978 | 2.12 | 1.09 | 1.51 | .77 | 3.17 | 1.62 |
| 1979 | 2.30 | 1.06 | 1.60 | .74 | 3.85 | 1.77 |
| 1980 | 2.84 | 1.15 | 1.87 | .76 | 4.97 | 2.01 |

*The base year used in calculating the entries in the "constant" column is 1967.

AVERAGE REVENUE PER THERM OF GAS
RESIDENTIAL CLASS

(Natural Gas Utilities)

| YEAR | INTERMOUNTAIN GAS | | WASHINGTON WATER POWER | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | CURRENT DOLLARS | CONSTANT* DOLLARS | CURRENT | CONSTANT |
| 1960 | 12.54¢ | 14.14¢ | 11.80¢ | 13.30¢ |
| 1970 | 13.55 | 11.65 | 12.59 | 10.82 |
| 1971 | 14.22 | 11.72 | 12.79 | 10.54 |
| 1972 | 15.25 | 12.17 | 13.38 | 10.68 |
| 1973 | 16.23 | 12.19 | 13.50 | 10.14 |
| 1974 | 18.43 | 12.48 | 15.96 | 10.81 |
| 1975 | 22.94 | 14.23 | 20.25 | 12.56 |
| 1976 | 27.48 | 16.12 | 23.83 | 13.98 |
| 1977 | 32.70 | 18.02 | 28.65 | 15.79 |
| 1978 | 34.43 | 17.62 | 30.51 | 15.61 |
| 1979 | 37.44 | 17.21 | 34.18 | 15.71 |
| 1980 | 50.03 | 20.27 | 46.44 | 18.82 |

*The base year used in calculating the entries in the "constant" column is 1967.

AVERAGE UTILITY BILL

RESIDENTIAL USERS

(Constant Dollars)

| YEAR | IDAHO POWER | UTAH POWER & LIGHT | WASHINGTON WATER POWER (Electric) | INTER-MOUNTAIN | WASHINGTON WATER POWER (Natural Gas) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 185 | 189 | 153 | 163 | 172 |
| 1972 | 190 | 206 | 158 | 174 | 180 |
| 1973 | 196 | 226 | 161 | 188 | 171 |
| 1974 | 203 | 240 | 166 | 194 | 186 |
| 1975 | 225 | 315 | 192 | 249 | 249 |
| 1976 | 259 | 410 | 199 | 278 | 272 |
| 1977 | 288 | 442 | 221 | 303 | 305 |
| 1978 | 297 | 475 | 241 | 275 | 316 |
| 1979 | 350 | 602 | 269 | 345 | 359 |
| 1980 | 410 | 672 | 296 | 389 | 414 |

During the 1970's, utility bills became a bigger item in the Idaho household budget. While prices in general increased about 87%, the Idaho gas and electric rates shown here rose about 137%.

IDAHO POWER COMPANY
1980 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES
TO ULTIMATE CONSUMERS (MWH)*

| | Residential | Commercial & Industrial | Irrigation | Lighting | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 334,552 | 370,454 | 570 | 1,761 | 707,335 |
| Feb | 349,227 | 377,824 | 566 | 1,759 | 729,376 |
| Mar | 290,339 | 409,298 | 423 | 2,121 | 702,181 |
| Apr | 271,630 | 392,648 | 7,900 | 1,854 | 674,032 |
| May | 190,639 | 357,077 | 118,946 | 1,833 | 668,495 |
| Jun | 187,451 | 342,222 | 171,856 | 1,837 | 703,366 |
| Jul | 173,164 | 307,737 | 375,190 | 1,949 | 858,040 |
| Aug | 178,577 | 331,579 | 376,767 | 1,855 | 888,778 |
| Sep | 178,461 | 332,872 | 262,046 | 1,845 | 775,224 |
| Oct | 177,017 | 368,789 | 100,427 | 1,832 | 648,065 |
| Nov | 225,210 | 389,598 | 25,156 | 1,843 | 641,807 |
| Dec | 306,609 | 419,085 | 2,906 | 1,811 | 730,411 |

The volume of Idaho Power's total sales to ultimate consumers peaks each summer due to irrigation sales. Irrigators more than offset the decline of residential consumption during warm weather.

*MWH is a megawatt hour. It is equal to 1,000 kilowatt hours.

UTAH POWER AND LIGHT
1980 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES (MWH)*

| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial & Irrigation | Lighting | Total** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 47,689 | 14,117 | 119,133 | 167 | 181,106 |
| Feb | 50,821 | 14,562 | 113,350 | 376 | 179,109 |
| Mar | 43,281 | 13,521 | 125,783 | 126 | 182,711 |
| Apr | 42,847 | 11,134 | 108,329 | 250 | 162,559 |
| May | 23,399 | 9,330 | 140,332 | 190 | 173,250 |
| Jun | 34,459 | 9,404 | 130,063 | 168 | 174,095 |
| Jul | 28,857 | 10,080 | 264,033 | 276 | 303,247 |
| Aug | 24,137 | 8,824 | 217,067 | 183 | 250,212 |
| Sep | 27,314 | 8,602 | 85,557 | 144 | 121,617 |
| Oct | 34,559 | 11,904 | 175,059 | 230 | 221,752 |
| Nov | 36,384 | 11,276 | 79,869 | 310 | 127,839 |
| Dec | 53,052 | 16,920 | 122,084 | 276 | 192,333 |

*MWH is a megawatt hour. It is equal to 1,000 kilowatt hours.

**Totals may not agree due to rounding. Also totals of monthly estimates do not agree exactly with similar totals appearing elsewhere in this report. The latter are taken from the final annual report of the Company.

Sales of electricity to irrigators, included here in the "industrial and irrigation" column, peak sharply at midsummer. The volume of these summer sales is so large that the volume of total sales also peaks during the summer.

WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY (Electric)
1980 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES* (MWH)**

| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Lighting | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 371,670 | 147,823 | 151,690 | 2,699 | 673,884 |
| Feb | 389,546 | 152,291 | 150,103 | 3,100 | 695,042 |
| Mar | 329,990 | 141,939 | 153,809 | 3,099 | 628,838 |
| Apr | 274,798 | 126,540 | 142,659 | 2,999 | 546,998 |
| May | 198,483 | 117,335 | 134,887 | 2,598 | 453,305 |
| Jun | 189,164 | 112,418 | 151,987 | 2,903 | 456,473 |
| Jul | 164,930 | 117,181 | 121,655 | 2,906 | 406,673 |
| Aug | 161,540 | 123,843 | 163,512 | 2,910 | 451,807 |
| Sep | 165,795 | 120,648 | 165,258 | 2,909 | 454,613 |
| Oct | 176,027 | 119,938 | 155,502 | 3,207 | 454,675 |
| Nov | 239,485 | 129,288 | 151,226 | 3,231 | 523,232 |
| Dec | 347,056 | 153,743 | 170,862 | 3,229 | 674,890 |

*These figures are company-wide totals which include out-of-Idaho customers. Similar tables for other utilities show totals for Idaho service areas only.

Washington Water Power Company differs from Idaho's other large electric utilities in that demand for its electricity peaks in the winter. WWP's more northerly service area results in greater winter demand for residential heating and lighting and less summer demand for residential cooling and lighting. Irrigation pumping sales are too slight to counter-balance this decline in residential summer demands.

**MWH is a megawatt hour. It is equal to 1,000 kilowatt hours.

INTERMOUNTAIN GAS COMPANY

1980 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES*
(Thousand of Therms)

| | Residential | Small Commercial | Commercial | Industrial | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct 79 | 1,819 | 1,346 | 1,963 | 18,014 | 23,142 |
| Nov 79 | 6,224 | 4,226 | 3,495 | 18,223 | 32,168 |
| Dec 79 | 9,740 | 6,582 | 3,850 | 18,730 | 38,902 |
| Jan 80 | 10,210 | 6,927 | 4,225 | 19,980 | 41,342 |
| Feb 80 | 10,636 | 7,095 | 3,263 | 17,723 | 38,717 |
| Mar 80 | 7,110 | 4,692 | 3,099 | 18,446 | 33,347 |
| Apr 80 | 6,411 | 3,862 | 1,969 | 15,604 | 27,846 |
| May 80 | 2,874 | 1,761 | 1,379 | 16,231 | 22,245 |
| Jun 80 | 2,666 | 1,521 | 1,221 | 15,738 | 21,146 |
| Jul 80 | 1,405 | 1,093 | 1,486 | 12,913 | 16,897 |
| Aug 80 | 1,179 | 1,066 | 1,090 | 11,675 | 15,010 |
| Sep 80 | 1,404 | 1,098 | 1,235 | 15,889 | 19,326 |

*Intermountain Gas' fiscal year runs from October 1 to September 30.

WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY (GAS)
1980 MONTHLY ENERGY SALES

(Thousand of Therms)*

| | Residential | Commercial | Industrial | Interruptible | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan | 11,122 | 10,209 | 14,512 | 8,778 | 51,530** |
| Feb | 12,445 | 11,390 | 13,495 | 9,156 | 46,938 |
| Mar | 9,354 | 8,565 | 13,353 | 8,777 | 40,051 |
| Apr | 7,007 | 6,317 | 10,317 | 7,336 | 30,980 |
| May | 3,185 | 3,191 | 8,105 | 5,639 | 20,122 |
| Jun | 2,795 | 2,589 | 8,222 | 4,833 | 18,440 |
| Jul | 1,803 | 1,858 | 7,470 | 4,851 | 15,983 |
| Aug | 1,339 | 1,600 | 6,201 | 4,825 | 13,967 |
| Sep | 1,681 | 1,915 | 8,366 | 4,959 | 16,923 |
| Oct | 2,394 | 2,568 | 9,132 | 5,506 | 19,601 |
| Nov | 5,212 | 5,180 | 10,059 | 6,576 | 27,028 |
| Dec | 9,318 | 7,931 | 11,586 | 5,978 | 34,813 |

*Unlike similar totals for the other utilities, these include all sales throughout the company, not just those made in the Idaho service area.

**Includes 6,907,000 therms sold to other utilities.

IDAHO RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION DATA

MAJOR ELECTRIC UTILITIES
1973-1980

| Year | Co | Average Residential Consumption (Kilowatt hours) | # Residential Customers | Total Residential Consumption (Kilowatt hours) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973 | Idaho Power Company | 11,497 | 143,726 | 1,652,340,540 |
| 1976 | | 13,497 | 165,720 | 2,236,733,020 |
| 1977 | | 13,863 | 174,156 | 2,414,327,240 |
| 1978 | | 14,014 | 183,832 | 2,576,175,293 |
| 1979 | | 15,218 | 191,787 | 2,918,611,748 |
| 1980 | | 14,449 | 198,134 | 2,862,877,070 |
| 1973 | Washington Water Power | 13,695 | 44,303 | 606,743,548 |
| 1976 | | 15,566 | 48,713 | 758,254,847 |
| 1977 | | 15,622 | 50,549 | 789,699,569 |
| 1978 | | 15,934 | 52,523 | 836,916,209 |
| 1979 | | 16,793 | 54,150 | 909,364,162 |
| 1980 | | 15,796 | 55,792 | 881,306,831 |
| 1973 | Utah Power & Light | 12,870 | 25,230 | 324,714,940 |
| 1976 | | 15,391 | 28,511 | 438,802,632 |
| 1977 | | 15,284 | 30,084 | 459,799,574 |
| 1978 | | 14,963 | 31,647 | 473,530,570 |
| 1979 | | 15,641 | 32,688 | 511,278,914 |
| 1980 | | 13,521 | 33,045 | 446,799,099 |

IDAHO POWER RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMERS

1971-1980

| Year | All Residential Users | Residential Heating Customers | % of Total* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 141,924 | 14,184 | 10.0 |
| 1972 | 149,964 | 17,760 | 11.8 |
| 1973 | 157,105 | 22,696 | 14.5 |
| 1974 | 164,428 | 28,368 | 17.3 |
| 1975 | 172,301 | 35,524 | 20.6 |
| 1976 | 180,773 | 44,729 | 24.7 |
| 1977 | 189,815 | 55,659 | 29.3 |
| 1978 | 200,959 | 66,755 | 33.2 |
| 1979 | 208,426 | 75,946 | 36.4 |
| 1980 | 212,980 | 81,704 | 38.4 |

The previous table showed that average residential consumption of electricity has increased in recent years. The data for Idaho Power Company suggest why this has occurred. Many more people in the Idaho Power service area are heating electrically now than were at the beginning of the 1970's.

*These figures are for Idaho Power's total service area including customers outside Idaho.

## RESIDENTIAL CONSUMPTION

### NATURAL GAS UTILITIES

| Year | Co | # Residential Customers | Total Residential Consumption (Therms) | Average Residential Consumption (Therms) | Normalized Average Consumption (Therms) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1973 | Intermountain Gas | 72,897 | 84,368,140 | 1,157 | 1,130 |
| 1976 | | 80,781 | 81,749,033 | 1,012 | 968 |
| 1977 | | 82,033 | 76,019,422 | 927 | 891 |
| 1978 | | 80,712 | 64,419,455 | 798 | 855 |
| 1979 | | 79,984 | 73,703,459 | 921 | 829 |
| 1980 | | 79,293 | 61,677,713 | 778 | 773 |
| 1973 | Washington Water Power | 12,813 | 16,007,309 | 1,249 | 1,220 |
| 1976 | | 13,903 | 15,886,977 | 1,143 | 1,158 |
| 1977 | | 13,895 | 14,781,775 | 1,064 | 1,037 |
| 1978 | | 13,885 | 14,396,734 | 1,036 | 1,008 |
| 1979 | | 13,945 | 14,651,179 | 1,051 | 966 |
| 1980 | | 14,289 | 12,730,829 | 891 | 922 |

The column on the extreme right shows average residential consumption of gas corrected for year-to-year weather variations.

NATURAL GAS UTILITIES
REVENUE & COMMODITY COST PER THERM

1971-1980

| Year | Intermountain Gas | | Washington Water | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Revenue per Therm | Cost per Therm | Revenue per Therm | Cost per Therm |
| 1971 | 7.88¢ | 3.71¢ | 5.75¢ | 3.77¢ |
| 1972 | 8.14 | 4.16 | 6.24 | 4.41 |
| 1973 | 8.74 | 4.68 | 6.68 | 4.65 |
| 1974 | 10.76 | 6.61 | 8.82 | 6.51 |
| 1975 | 15.27 | 9.57 | 13.37 | 11.16 |
| 1976 | 19.72 | 13.40 | 16.43 | 13.98 |
| 1977 | 23.76 | 17.55 | 20.49 | 17.75 |
| 1978 | 25.86 | 19.73 | 22.55 | 19.89 |
| 1979 | 29.24 | 21.93 | 25.78 | 23.60 |
| 1980 | 41.35 | 34.12 | 37.34 | 34.07 |

During the 1970's energy, once a nearly free good, became a very expensive one. That fundamental change is reflected in the figures showing the prices Idaho's two gas utilities paid for their commodity and what they charged their customers for it over the past ten years.

Residential rates during the 1970's were a bit above the yearly averages for all rate classes, but the main reason for climbing residential rates is the same as shown here for escalating average rates ... climbing wholesale rates for natural gas.

AVERAGE UTILITY BILL

NATURAL GAS UTILITIES

(Constant Dollars)

| Year | Intermountain Gas Co. | Washington Water Power |
|---|---|---|
| 1970 | $130.70 | $139.29 |
| 1971 | 134.38 | 141.80 |
| 1972 | 138.87 | 143.66 |
| 1973 | 141.25 | 128.47 |
| 1974 | 131.35 | 125.93 |
| 1975 | 154.47 | 154.47 |
| 1976 | 163.05 | 159.53 |
| 1977 | 166.94 | 168.04 |
| 1978 | 140.74 | 161.72 |
| 1979 | 158.62 | 165.06 |
| 1980 | 157.68 | 167.66 |

This table shows that the average Idaho natural gas user cut his home consumption following the price increases of the mid-1970's. Relative price stability resulted by 1980.

ELECTRIC UTILITY GENERATION SOURCES

1970

| | Washington Water Power | Idaho Power | Utah Power & Light |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro | 100% | 100% | 9.1% |
| Steam Production | | | 90.9% |
| Other | | | |

1980

| | Washington Water Power | Idaho Power | Utah Power & Light |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro | 76.4% | 72.3% | 4.3% |
| Steam Production | 22 | 27.7 | 95.4 |
| Other | 1.6 | | .3 |

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC UTILITY CHARGES
COMPARISON OF SELECTED CITIES, SUMMER 1980

| CITY (Utility) | RATE 250 kwh | RATE 500 kwh | RATE 750 kwh |
|---|---|---|---|
| (Idaho Power Company) | $11.65 | $18.25 | $24.86 |
| (Utah Power & Light) | 19.66 | 33.88 | 48.11 |
| (Washington Water Power) | 6.39 | 9.98 | 13.56 |
| Albuquerque | 17.74 | 33.09 | 47.95 |
| Atlanta | 13.30 | 22.60 | 33.73 |
| Billings | 8.40 | 14.55 | 20.70 |
| Boston | 20.94 | 35.07 | 51.21 |
| Cheyenne | 7.81 | 13.65 | 19.50 |
| Chicago | 18.23 | 35.45 | 52.67 |
| Denver | 14.10 | 26.80 | 39.50 |
| Las Vegas | 11.86 | 21.72 | 31.58 |
| Los Angeles | 16.05 | 32.12 | 48.18 |
| New York | 31.85 | 60.16 | 88.47 |
| Philadelphia | 18.53 | 36.73 | 57.60 |
| Phoenix | 20.22 | 35.60 | 49.21 |
| Portland | 12.88 | 22.76 | 32.63 |
| St. Louis | 14.09 | 26.18 | 38.27 |
| Salt Lake | 20.56 | 35.61 | 50.66 |
| San Francisco | 12.07 | 28.53 | 50.59 |

## HEATING COSTS FOR VARIOUS FUELS

Since all heating energy is the same, no matter what its source, you can compare the cost of electric heat with that of wood, coal, oil, or gas heat. First, you must know how much energy there is in a given quantity of each fuel:

One therm of gas contains 100,000 BTU[1]
One kilowatt-hour electricity equals 3413 BTU
A gallon of heating oil (#2) has 139,000 BTU
One pound of typical western coal has about 8,500 BTU
One cord of wood (128 cu ft) has 17,000,000 BTU[2]

Now, you must consider that when you heat with wood, gas, oil, or coal, there is always some heat lost to the outside air. A reasonable estimate of such losses is 30 percent.

If you run through the calculations, you find that, if it takes 170 therms of natural gas to heat an average Idaho home in a typical January, it will take about 3500 kwh electricity, 125 gallons of oil, one cord of wood, or one ton of coal to do the same job.

The following table shows how much it would cost, at current price levels, to buy this much energy in the different forms available.

| SOURCE | AMOUNT | COST |
|---|---|---|
| Idaho Power (June 1981 rates) | 3500 kwh | $ 90.20 |
| UP&L (Winter Rates as of June 1981) | 3500 kwh | 177.62 |
| WWP (June 1981 rates) | 3500 kwh | 72.02 |
| Coal ($78.25/ton) | 1 ton | 78.25 |
| Oil ($1.175 gallon) | 125 gallons | 146.88 |
| Wood | 1 cord | variable |
| Intermountain Gas (June 1981 rates) | 170 therms | 82.43[3] |
| WWP-Natural Gas (June 1981 rates) | 170 therms | 79.32[3] |

[1] A BTU is the amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of a pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit.

[2] This is a typical heat content for a cord of dry western pine.

[3] Gas charges include monthly customer charges.

## IDAHO MAIN TELEPHONES (12/31/80)

| Regulated Companies | Residence | Business | Total | % Distribution of Total Regulated Telephones |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mountain Bell | 216,288 | 47,421 | 263,649 | 71.4% |
| Pacific Northwest Bell | 16,481 | 4,570 | 21,051 | 5.7 |
| TOTAL Bell | 232,709 | 51,991 | 284,700 | 77.1% |
| Albion Telephone Company | 720 | 82 | 802 | 0.3 |
| Cambridge Telephone Company | 464 | 97 | 561 | 0.2 |
| Continental Telephone Company | 10,327 | 1,949 | 12,276 | 3.3 |
| Gem State Utilities | 836 | 139 | 975 | 0.3 |
| General Telephone Company | 52,236 | 10,885 | 64,121 | 17.4 |
| Inland Telephone Company | 232 | 10 | 242 | 0.1 |
| Lemhi Telephone Company | 2,832 | 635 | 3,467 | 0.9 |
| Midvale Telephone Company | 237 | 15 | 252 | 0.1 |
| Potlatch Telephone Company | 669 | 84 | 753 | 0.2 |
| Rockland Telephone Company | 278 | 28 | 306 | 0.1 |
| Rural Telephone Company | 23 | -- | 23 | -- |
| Silver Star Telephone Company | 248 | 44 | 282 | 0.1 |
| Troy Telephone Company | 547 | 74 | 621 | 0.2 |
| TOTAL Independents | 70,649 | 14,042 | 84,691 | 22.9% |
| TOTAL REGULATED COMPANIES | 303,358 | 66,033 | 369,391 | 100.0% |
| Unregulated Companies | | | | |
| Custer Telephone Co-op | 712 | 217 | 929 | |
| Farmers Mutual Telephone Company | 1,423 (est.) | 215 (est.) | 1,638 | |
| Filer Mutual Telephone Company | 1,441 | 247 | 1,688 | |
| Mud Lake Telephone Co-op | 767 | 163 | 930 | |
| Project Mutual Telephone Company | 4,867 | 825 | 5,692 | |
| TOTAL Unregulated Companies | 9,210 | 1,667 | 10,877 | |
| TOTAL INDEPENDENTS | 79,859 | 15,709 | 95,568 | |
| TOTAL IDAHO MAIN TELEPHONES | 312,568 | 67,700 | 380,268 | |

Data includes customer-owned telephones operating on utility-owned lines. Data excludes radiotelephones, public coin telephones, and extension telephones. Some data estimated based on the previous year's distribution. Totals of percentages may not add exactly because of rounding.

## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE IPUC
## 1980

### BOISE BASED UTILITIES

| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Year To-tals |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Idaho Power Co. | 51 | 40 | 72 | 60 | 68 | 41 | 64 | 57 | 72 | 73 | 45 | 67 | 710 |
| Intermountain Gas Co. | 33 | 25 | 32 | 29 | 29 | 21 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 27 | 19 | 293 |
| Mountain Bell | 73 | 44 | 75 | 64 | 73 | 51 | 77 | 65 | 62 | 72 | 45 | 55 | 756 |
| Boise Water Corp. | 6 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 83 |

### NON-BOISE UTILITIES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Utah Power & Light | 10 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 83 |
| Washington Water Power | 3 | 2 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 43 |
| Pacific Power & Light | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Citizens Utilities | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Continental Telephone | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 90 |
| General Telephone | 10 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 90 |
| Gem State Utilities | | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 9 |
| Pacific Northwest Bell | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 13 |

### OTHER UTILITIES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 67 |
| Monthly Totals | 193 | 137 | 217 | 199 | 210 | 157 | 209 | 182 | 195 | 208 | 155 | 178 | 2,240 |

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY THE IPUC
PER 1,000 UTILITY CUSTOMERS - 1980

Boise Based Utilities

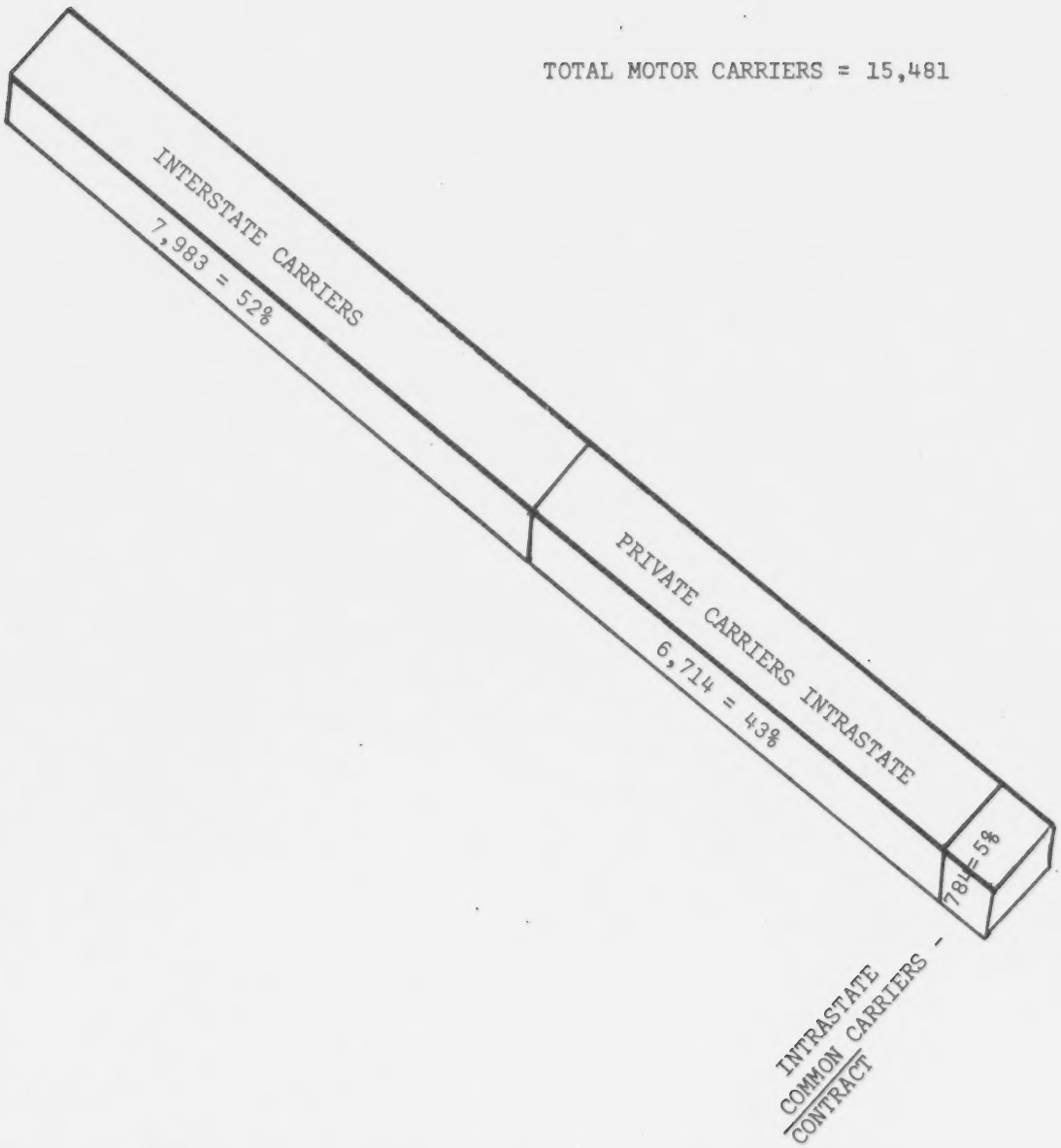
| | |
|---|---|
| Idaho Power | 3.12 |
| Intermountain Gas | 3.18 |
| Mountain Bell | 3 |
| Boise Water | 2.37 |

Out-of-Boise Utilities

| | |
|---|---|
| Utah Power & Light | 2.08 |
| Washington Water Power | .54 |
| Pacific Power & Light | .33 |
| Continental Telephone | 6.92 |
| General Telephone | 1.43 |
| Pacific Northwest Bell | .65 |

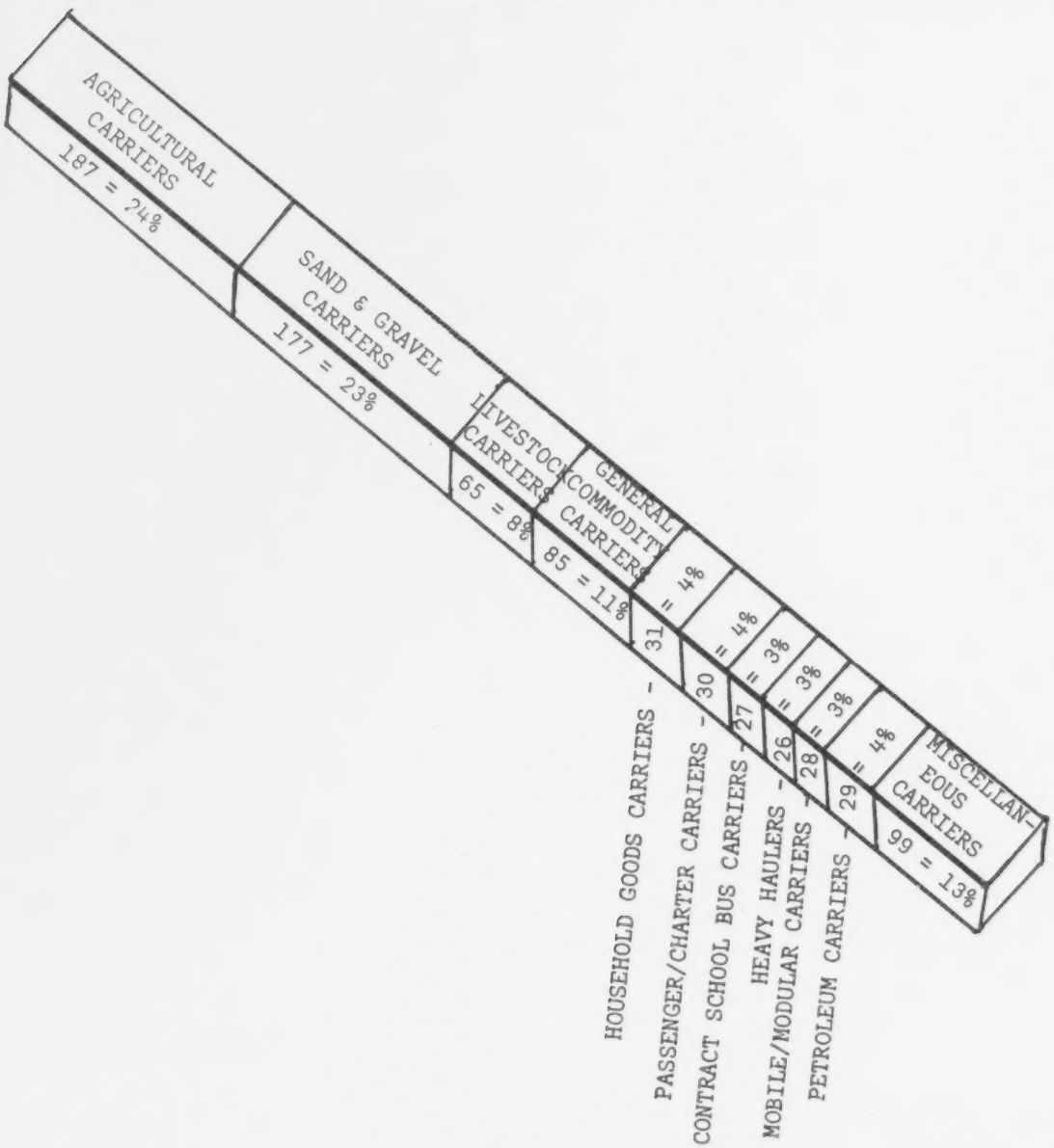
REGULATED CARRIER DIVISION DATA

DISTRIBUTION OF MOTOR CARRIERS
JANUARY 1, 1981



DISTRIBUTION OF INTRASTATE CARRIER PERMITS
JANUARY 1, 1981

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMON/CONTRACT CARRIER PERMITS = 784


AGRICULTURAL CARRIERS
187 = 24%
SAND & GRAVEL CARRIERS
177 = 23%
LIVESTOCK CARRIERS
65 = 8%
GENERAL COMMODITY CARRIERS
85 = 11%
HOUSEHOLD GOODS CARRIERS - 31 = 4%
PASSENGER/CHARTER CARRIERS - 30 = 4%
CONTRACT SCHOOL BUS CARRIERS - 27 = 3%
HEAVY HAULERS - 26 = 3%
MOBILE/MODULAR CARRIERS - 28 = 3%
PETROLEUM CARRIERS - 29 = 4%
MISCELLANEOUS CARRIERS
99 = 13%

SUMMARY AND COMPARISON OF ORDERS ISSUED
BY COMMISSION ON REGULATED CARRIERS
FISCAL YEAR 1976 THRU 1980

| | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Authority Cases | 132 | 122 | 124 | 142 | 141 |
| Transfer Cases | 49 | 47 | 65 | 40 | 41 |
| Complaints, Suspensions and Reinstatements | 98 | 138 | 80 | 157 | 110 |
| Railroads | 20 | 17 | 26 | 18 | 15 |
| Cancellations | 43 | 38 | 12 | 40 | 37 |
| Miscellaneous | 51 | 45 | 23 | 62 | 33 |

INVESTIGATORS PRODUCTION LOAD ANALYSIS
FOR FISCAL YEARS 77 78 79 80

| CLASSIFICATION | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Court Actions Initiated | 591 | 255 | 167 | 90 |
| Warnings Issued | 980 | 3482 | 3287 | 1938 |
| Vehicles Inspected | 4252 | 2583 | 3058 | 1664 |
| Accidents Investigated | 158 | 64 | 50 | 48 |
| Investigations * | 2490 | 2800 | 3073 | 2801 |

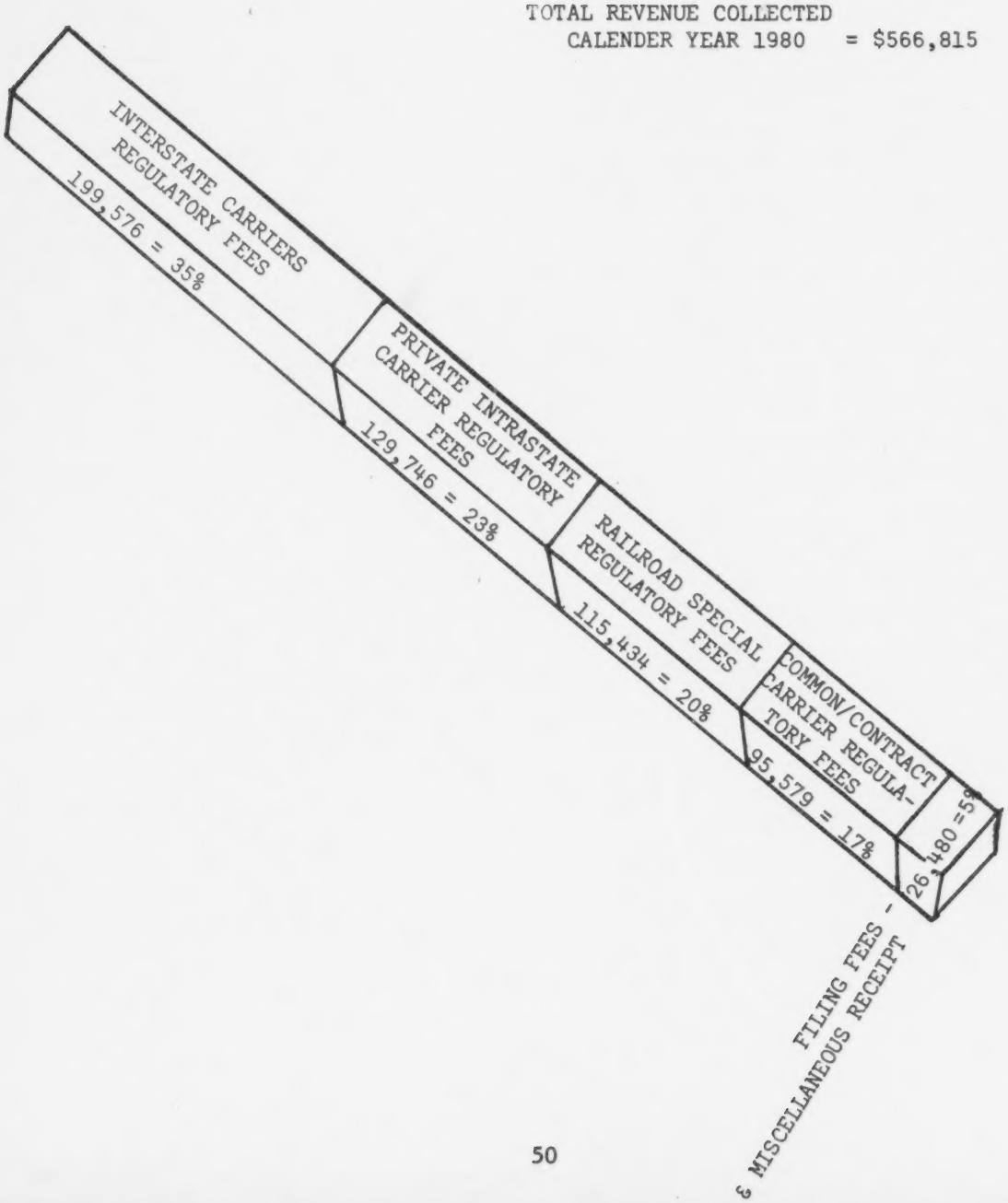
* Compliance & Authority

NUMBER OF INVESTIGATORS EMPLOYED AT END
OF FISCAL YEARS 77 78 79 80

| CLASSIFICATION | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Investigator Supervisor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Regulated Carrier Investigators | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 |

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE BY SOURCES FOR
REVENUE AVAILABLE FISCAL YEAR 1981

TOTAL REVENUE COLLECTED
CALENDER YEAR 1980 = $566,815



TOTAL NUMBER OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE IPUC-1980

| | Telephone | Electric | Gas | Water | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of proceedings pending as of 1-1-80 | 21 | 25 | 3 | 13 | 62 |
| Number of proceedings begun in 1980 | 22 | 29 | 9 | 12 | 72 |
| Number of proceedings concluded in 1980 | 25 | 30 | 9 | 16 | 80 |
| Number of proceedings pending as of 12-31-80 | 18 | 24 | 3 | 9 | 54 |
| Number of hearings in 1980 | 12 | 25 | 4 | 5 | 46 |
| Number of hearing days in 1980 | 13 | 45 | 5 | 7 | 70 |

SUMMARY OF
IDAHO PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OPERATIONS

(Fiscal Year)

| FY | Personnel | Expenditures | Expenditures in Constant $ | Orders Issued |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1971 | 23 | $ 340,316 | $253,658 | 467 |
| 1972 | 23 | 336,703 | 268,717 | 387 |
| 1973 | 27 | 371,250 | 278,926 | 342 |
| 1974 | 26 | 450,557 | 305,670 | 437 |
| 1975 | 48 | 630,883 | 391,367 | 464 |
| 1976 | 64 | 1,096,754 | 643,257 | 559 |
| 1977 | 63 | 1,066,855 | 587,799 | 717 |
| 1978 | 60 | 1,306,043 | 668,395 | 766 |
| 1979 | 60 | 1,460,406 | 671,451 | 731 |
| 1980 | 59 | 1,681,781 | 681,435 | 902 |

## THE IPUC WANTS YOUR COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

We want our Annual Report to be useful and informative. The data included in this year's publication are, we have found, responsive to the questions our staff frequently receives from the public.

We are open to suggestions for improvement. Please let us know what type of information you would like to see in the future Annual Reports.

Direct your comments to:

Public Information Coordinator
IPUC
Statehouse Mail
Boise, Idaho 83720